



# The Gazette of India

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**NOTICE**

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 29th May 1954 :—

Issue	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
119	S.R.O. 1675, dated the 24th May 1954.	Ministry of Finance. (Revenue Division).	The Central Govt. prohibits the taking by sea or by land out of India of bristles of animal Origin.
120	S.R.O. 1676, dated the 24th May 1954.	Ministry of States	Appointment of date on which the Travancore-Cochin High Court (Amendment) Act, 1953 shall come into force.
121	S.R.O. 1677, dated the 25th May 1954.	Delimitation Commission, India.	Proposals in respect of distribution of the seats allotted to the State of Orissa in the House of the People and the seals assigned to the Legislative Assembly of that State.
122	S.R.O. 1678, dated the 10th May 1954.	Election Commission, India.	Election Case No. 1 of 1953.
123	S.R.O. 1793, dated the 27th May 1954.	Ministry of Labour.	The Industrial Tribunal (Central Procedure) Rules, 1954.
124	S.R.O. 1794, dated the 28th May 1954.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division).	A drawback allowed in respect of all duty paid art silk yarns.
	S.R.O. 1795, dated the 28th May 1954.	Ditto	The Customs Duties Drawback (Artificial Silk) Rules, 1954.
125	S.R.O. 1796, dated the 28th May 1954.	Election Commission, India.	Designation of officers in the State of Madras to be the person to whom a claim may be presented.
126	S.R.O. 1797, dated the 28th May 1954.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Extension of the Punjab Security of the State (Amendment) Act, 1954 to the State of Delhi.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on demand to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

**PART II—Section 3**

**Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).**

**ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA**

*New Delhi, the 21st May, 1954*

**S.R.O. 1798.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 114 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, the name of the person shown in the Schedule below who having been nominated as a candidate for the biennial election to the Council of States by the elected members of the Madras Legislative Assembly, and having appointed himself to be his election agent, at the said biennial election, has, in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule 114, failed to lodge the return of election expenses in the manner required and has thereby incurred the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), is hereby published:—

**SCHEDULE**

Shri K. R. Karanth.

*New Delhi, the 25th May, 1954*

[No. MD-CS/54(1)/BL.]

**S.R.O. 1799.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 114 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, the names of the persons shown in the Schedule below who, having been nominated as candidates for the biennial election to the Council of States by the elected members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly, and each having appointed himself to be his election agent at the said biennial election, have, in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, failed to lodge the returns of election expenses within the time and in the manner required and have thereby incurred the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), are hereby published:—

**SCHEDULE**

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Singh.

Shri Jamuna Prasad Sinha.

[No. BR-CS(1)BL.]

**S.R.O. 1800.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 114 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, the name of the person shown in the Schedule below who having been nominated as a candidate for the biennial election to the Council of States by the elected members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly, and having appointed himself to be his election agent at the said biennial election, has, in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, failed to lodge the return of election expenses within the time required and has thereby incurred the disqualifications under clause (c) of Section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act( 1951 (XLIII of 1951), is hereby published:—

**SCHEDULE**

Shri Mahaneyak Tin.

[No. BR-CS(2)BL.]

**S.R.O. 1801.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 114 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, the names of the persons shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been nominated as candidates for the biennial election to the Council of States by the

elected members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly, and the names of the persons specified in column 2 of the said Schedule who, having acted as election agents of the candidates specified in the corresponding entries in column 1, have, in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule 4 of the said rule, failed to lodge the returns of election expenses within the time and in the manner required and have thereby incurred the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), are hereby published:—

#### SCHEDULE

Name of the candidate	Name of the election agent
1	2
Shri Inaitullah Khwaja	Shri Tarkeshwar Pd.
Shri Zainuddin	Shri Jagdeo Prasad

[No. BR-CS(3)BL.]

**S.R.O. 1802.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 114 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been nominated as a candidate for biennial election to the Council of States by the elected members of the Orissa Legislative Assembly and the name of the person specified in column 2 of the said Schedule who having acted as the election agent of the candidate specified in column 1, have, in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, failed to lodge the return of election expenses in the manner required and have thereby incurred the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), are hereby published:—

#### SCHEDULE

Name of the candidate	Name of the election agent
Shri Baidyanath Rath	Shri Sarat Patnaik

[No. OR-CS/54(1)BL.]

New Delhi, the 26th May, 1954

**S.R.O. 1803.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 114 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, the name of the person shown in the Schedule below who having been nominated as a candidate for biennial election to the Council of States by the elected members of the Coorg Legislative Assembly, and having appointed himself to be his election agent at the said Biennial election, has, in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, failed to lodge the return of election expenses within the time and in the manner required and has thereby incurred the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), is hereby published:—

#### SCHEDULE

Name of the candidate
Brigadier Cheppudira Ponnappa, Athithope Estate, Siddapur, Coorg.

[No. CG-CS/54(1)BL.]

By Order,  
P. N. SHINGHAL, Secy.

## MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 26th May, 1954

**S.R.O. 1804.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (i) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Passport Rules, 1950, the Central Government hereby directs that the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, No. 4/7/49-F-I, dated the 27th October 1949, be rescinded with effect from the 1st June 1954.

[No. 6/25/53-II-F-I.]

**S.R.O. 1805.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Passport Act, 1920 (XXXIV of 1920), the Central Government hereby directs that, with effect from the 1st June, 1954, the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Passport Rules, 1950, namely:—

In clause (iii) of rule 5 of the said Rules, for the words and brackets “(other than India and Pakistan)”, the words and brackets “(other than India, Pakistan and Ceylon)” shall be substituted.

[No. 6/25/53-I-F-I.]

FATEH SINGH, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th May, 1954

**S.R.O. 1806.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Central Government hereby exempts two parties of the Nepal Government Army Unit Purana Gorakh Battalion—one leaving on the 23rd May 1954 and the other two days after—for the duration of their journey through Indian territory between Jogbani and Jainagar, from Biratnagar to Eastern Nepal, in respect of the arms and ammunition carried by them as under—

- (a) First party headed by Commander Lieutenant Colonel Bir Bahadur Kar—303 rifles 230 ammunition 22000. Sten guns 22, ammunition 6,000. Three inch mortars 4, bombs 210. Two inch mortars 2, bombs 76. LMG 2. Very light pistols 2, cartridges 15. .45 revolvers 9, rounds 200.
- (b) Second party headed by Commander Major Kirti Bahadur.—303 rifles, 200 ammunition 18,722. Sten guns 21, ammunition 5,835. Two inch mortar one, bombs 50. LMG One. Very light pistols 12, cartridges 60. .45 revolvers 6, rounds 72.

[No. 9/27/54-Police(I).]

N. SAHGAL, Dy. Secy.

**S.R.O. 1807.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, read with articles 313 and 372 thereof and paragraph 19 of the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, the President hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Home Department, No. F.9-19/30-Ests., dated the 27th February, 1932, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Rules, under the heading “Department of Education, Health and Lands” and the sub-heading “Chairman’s Office, Central Tractor Organisation, Delhi” for the sub-heading “Offices of the Divisional Agricultural Engineers, Central Tractor Organisation”, the sub-heading “Offices of the Divisional Engineers, Central Tractor Organisation”, and thereunder in column 5 for the words “Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture” the words “Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture” shall be substituted.

[No. 7/18/53-Ests.A.]

S. P. MAHNA, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

## CORRIGENDUM

## CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 5th June, 1954

**S.R.O. 1808.**—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), No. S.R.O. 1675 dated 24th May, 1954, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, of that date, for “the Bristles Grading and Making Rules, 1954” read “the Bristles Grading and Marking Rules, 1950”.

[No. 53.]

A. K. MUKARJI, Dy. Secy.

## CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

## ESTATE DUTY

New Delhi, the 1st June 1954

**S.R.O. 1809.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that, subject to the pecuniary limits specified in the Notification of the Central Board of Revenue No. 5-ED, dated the 4th December, 1953, every Income-tax Officer appointed to be an Assistant Controller and posted to the Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circle in Delhi and every Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax appointed to be a Deputy Controller and exercising jurisdiction over the said Circle shall perform their functions as Assistant Controller and Deputy Controller respectively in the said Circle to the exclusion of all other Assistant Controllers or Deputy Controllers in respect of the estates of all deceased persons who immediately before their death were being, or would have been, assessed to income-tax, had they derived any taxable income in any Income-tax Circle the headquarters of which lies within the municipal limits of the cities of Delhi and New Delhi.

[No. 7.]

**S.R.O. 1810.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that, subject to the pecuniary limits specified in the notification of the Central Board of Revenue No. 5-ED, dated the 4th December 1953, every Income-tax Officer appointed to be an Assistant Controller and posted to the Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circle in Madras and every Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax appointed to be a Deputy Controller and exercising jurisdiction over the said Circle shall perform their functions as Assistant Controller and Deputy Controller respectively in the said Circle to the exclusion of all other Assistant Controllers or Deputy Controllers in respect of the estates of all deceased persons who immediately before their death were being, or would have been, assessed to income-tax, had they derived any taxable income in any Income-tax Circle the headquarters of which lies within the municipal limits of the city of Madras.

[No. 8.]

**S.R.O. 1811.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that, subject to the pecuniary limits specified in the notification of the Central Board of Revenue No. 5-ED, dated the 4th December 1953, every Income-tax Officer appointed to be an Assistant Controller and posted to the Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circle in Kanpur and every Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax appointed to be a Deputy Controller and exercising jurisdiction over the said Circle shall perform their functions as Assistant Controller and Deputy Controller respectively in the said Circle to the exclusion of all other Assistant Controllers or Deputy Controllers in respect of the estates of all deceased persons who immediately before their death were being, or would have been, assessed to income-tax, had they derived any taxable income in any Income-tax Circle the headquarters of which lies within the municipal limits of the city of Kanpur.

[No. 9.]

**S.R.O. 1812.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that, subject to the pecuniary limits specified in the notification of the Central Board of Revenue No. 5-ED, dated the 4th December 1953, every Income-tax Officer appointed to be an Assistant Controller and posted to the Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circle in Calcutta and every Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax appointed to be a Deputy Controller and exercising jurisdiction over the said Circle shall perform their functions as Assistant Controller and Deputy Controller respectively in the said Circle to the exclusion of all other Assistant Controllers or Deputy Controllers with the exception of Income-tax Officers for the time being posted to an Income-tax Circle under the jurisdiction of a Commissioner of Income-tax (Central) or of any Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax exercising jurisdiction over such Circle, in respect of the estates of all deceased persons who immediately before their death were being, or would have been, assessed to income-tax, had they derived any taxable income in any Income-tax Circle the headquarters of which lies within the municipal limits of the city of Calcutta.

[No. 10.]

**S.R.O. 1813.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that, subject to the pecuniary limits specified in the notification of the Central Board of Revenue No. 5-ED, dated the 4th December 1953, every Income-tax Officer appointed to be an Assistant Controller and posted to the Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circle in Bombay and every Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax appointed to be a Deputy Controller and exercising jurisdiction over the said Circle shall perform their functions as Assistant Controller and Deputy Controller respectively in the said Circle to the exclusion of all other Assistant Controllers or Deputy Controllers with the exception of Income-tax Officers for the time being posted to an Income-tax Circle under the jurisdiction of a Commissioner of Income-tax (Central) or of any Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax exercising jurisdiction over such Circle, in respect of the estates of all deceased persons who immediately before their death were being, or would have been, assessed to income-tax, had they derived any taxable income in any Income-tax Circle the headquarters of which lies within the municipal limits of the city of Bombay.

[No. 11.]

R. K. DAS, Secy.

### MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

#### COFFEE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 27th May, 1954

**S.R.O. 1814.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942 (VII of 1942), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Government of Madras, hereby nominate Shri R. Venkataraman, M.P., as a member of the Indian Coffee Board.

[No. 13(13)-Plant/1954.]

SHIV DEV SINGH, Under Secy.

### MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

#### (Agriculture)

#### CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 27th May, 1954

**S.R.O. 1815.**—In the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Notification No. F.14-85/53-Dte.II, dated 28th April 1954 regarding the amendments to the Bristles Grading and Marking Rules, 1950 published as S.R.O. 1469 on the pages 931 and 932 of Part II, Section 3 of the Gazette of India,

- (1) In item (i) of rule 5, the comma occurring between the words "Semi-stiff" and "Stiff" shall be substituted by a stroke so as to read as "Semi-Stiff/Stiff".
- (2) Substitute the word "for" for the word "of" occurring between the words "Container" and "Packing" in item (vi) below rule 6 "Method of Packing."
- (3) The word and brackets "(4)" occurring below in schedules 1 to IX before "(a)" shall be deleted.
- (4) The figure "63/4" occurring between the words "figures" and "and" in item (e) shall be substituted by the figure "6 1/4".

[No. F.14-85/53-Dte.II.]

S. K. RAO, Under Secy.

New Delhi the 1st June 1954

**S.R.O. 1816.**—In pursuance of Clause (2) of Section 6 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, the Central Government is pleased to notify the appointment of Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, member of the Council of States as a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee vice Shri K. C. George, who resigned his seat in the Council of States.

[No. F.21-8/54-Com.I.]

K. M. CHAUDHRI, Under Secy.

### MINISTRY OF HEALTH

*New Delhi, the 28th May 1954*

**S.R.O. 1817.**—It is hereby notified for general information that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. F.16-3/51-PH(I), dated the 18th October, 1951, namely:—

I. In the FIRST SCHEDULE to the said notification, after entry 8, the following entry shall be added, namely:—

“9. The National Drug Company, Swiftwater, Pa., U.S.A.”

II. In the SECOND SCHEDULE to the said notification,—

(a) Under the heading “EUROPE”, after entry 18, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“19. Austria.

20. Channel Islands.

21. Isle of Man.

22. Finland.

23. Spain.”

(b) Under the heading “ASIA”, after entry 22, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“23. Japan.

24. Kuwait.

25. Thailand.”

(c) Under the heading “AFRICA”, after entry 37, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“38. Libya.

39. South West Africa.”

[No. F.11-4/54-PH.]

A. V. VENKATASUBBAN, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 29th May 1954*

**S.R.O. 1818.**—In pursuance of clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, shall subject to the control of the President and until further orders, exercise the powers and discharge the functions of the Central Government under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 and section 4 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 (XXVII of 1933), within the State of Delhi.

[No. F.5-6/52-MI(Pt.II).]

BABU RAM, Under Secy.

### MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

*New Delhi, the 27th May, 1954*

**S.R.O. 1819.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (XXXVII of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the film entitled “Arrowhead” produced by the Paramount International Films Inc., U.S.A., shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole of India.

[No. 8/3/54-F.C.]

D. KRISHNA AYYAR, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Posts and Telegraphs)

*New Delhi, the 25th May, 1954*

**S.R.O. 1820.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the recruitment to the Telegraph Traffic Service, Class II—

## RULES

## PART I

*General*

1. These Rules may be called the Telegraph Traffic Service, Class II Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purpose of these rules—

(a) "Government" means the Government of India.

(b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.

(c) "The Service" means the Telegraph Traffic Service, Class II.

The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, pay scales, special conditions of Service and percentages reserved for direct recruitment, transfers and promotions shall be as included in Appendix V of these rules.

(d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India, (vide Appendix VI).

(e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India, (vide Appendix VII).

(f) "Director General" means the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

3. Recruitment to the Service shall be by the following methods:—

(a) by competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.

(b) by promotion in accordance with Part III of these Rules.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

## PART II

*Recruitment by competitive examination*

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointment to more than one Service the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service, he shall state in his application form which Services he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 17 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.

(b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form the territory of Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or
- (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by Government. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July, 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan on or after 19th July 1948 but before 30th September, 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution that is 26th January, 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break after the 26th January, 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25 years on the date prescribed for the purpose in the Notice issued by the Commission under Rule 6. Candidates already in service in the Posts and Telegraphs Department who are over the age of 25 and under the age of 30 years on the prescribed date may, however, be admitted to the examination provided they hold substantively a permanent post and are recommended by the Director-General.

NOTE.—The upper age limit will be relaxable.

- (1) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (2) up to a maximum of six years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

Displaced persons from Pakistan or the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held upto the end of December 1954. The question whether the age concession should be continued thereafter is under consideration.

*Save as provided above the limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.*

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service and that he is in all respects suitable for appointment to the Service.

13. A candidate must have—

- (a) obtained a degree in Engineering from a university incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a Part A or Part B State Legislature in India; or
- (b) passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections; or

- (c) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (d) passed the Honours Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or
- (e) obtained the B.E. (Tele-Communication) degree awarded by Indian Universities.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate, who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period from—

- (a) admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
- (b) employment under the Government.

16. No recommendations except those required in the application form shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

17. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

18. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

19. (a) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate and in that order so many candidates up to the number of vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by the Director-General to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(b) For the purposes of Rule 5 of these Rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by the Director-General, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public Service.

20. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his or her duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.

In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government Medical Officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

21. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of two years.

(b) If, in the opinion of the Director General the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, the Director General may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, the Director General may confirm the Officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of the Director General been unsatisfactory, the Director General may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as the Director General may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by the Director General under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side, on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

22. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

### PART III

#### *Recruitment by promotion*

23. Recruitment by promotion shall be made by selection on the recommendation of a duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committee from among the Telegraph Masters. The Officer selected will be appointed by the Director General. No officer shall have any claim to such promotion as of right.

### APPENDIX I

#### LIST OF EXAMINATIONS RECOGNISED BY THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) AS EXEMPTING FROM SECTIONS "A" AND "B" OF THE ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATION [vide RULE 13(B)].

*Aligarh University*.—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

*Andhra University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Annamalai University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

*Baroda University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1952.

*Benares Hindu University*.—

B.Sc. in Engineering.

B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met.)

*Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University*.

B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Bombay University*.—B.E.

*Calcutta University*.—

B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. B. Met. B.E. (Met.).

*East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee*.—B.Sc. (Eng.).

*Madras University*.—B.E.

*Mysore University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Osmania University, Hyderabad*.—B.E.

*Patna University*.—B.Sc. (Eng.)

*Poona University*.—B.E.

*Punjab University*.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Rajputana University*.—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Rangoon University*.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Roorkee University*.—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Travancore University*.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Sagor University*.—B.E. (Hons.); B.E. (Pass).

*Bengal Engineering College*.—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*College of Engineering and Technology Bengal.*—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Communication option) B. Ch.E.; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

*College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.*—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering up to 1945; also for candidates admitted prior to 1945 and passed out by 1948.

*Delhi Polytechnic.*—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All-India Council of Technical Education, known as National Diploma from April 1952.

*Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.*—Diploma in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

*Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.*—Associatehip Diploma from 1926.

*Maclagan Engineering College.*—‘A’ Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

*School of Military Engineering Roorkee/Kirkee.*—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers’ Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers’ Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers’ Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers up to 1953 for candidates who have obtained 66 per cent. of the total aggregate marks.

*Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.*—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer’s Certificate).

*Madras Institute of Technology, Madras.*—

Diploma in Electronics

Diploma in Instrument

Technology

Diploma in Automobile

Engineering

Diploma in Aeronautical

Engineering

*Adelaide University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Birmingham University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Bristol University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Cambridge University.*—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

*Cape Town University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Dublin University.*—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

*Durham University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Edinburgh University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Glasgow University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Leeds University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Mining (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Liverpool University.*—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*London University.*—

B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering [not including Metallurgy (Honours or Ordinary Degree).]

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926.

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) obtained in or after 1935.

*Manchester University.*—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*McGill University, Montreal.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Melbourne University.*—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

*National University of Ireland.*—B.E.

*New Zealand University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Oxford University.*—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

*Queens University, Belfast.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Queensland University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Sheffield University.*—

B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree).

*South Africa University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

*St. Andrews University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Sydney University.*—B.E. in Civil, or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

*Victoria University, Manchester.*—

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I & II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours, or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.

B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).

*Wales University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Western Australia University.*—B.E.

*Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*City and Guilds College, Kensington.*—A.C.G.I.

*City and Guilds of London Institute Technical College, Finsbury.*—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.)

*Faraday House, London.*—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

*Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.*—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

*Kings College, London.*—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

*Royal Naval College, Greenwich.*—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

*Royal Technical College, Glasgow.*—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

*Swiss Federal Institute of Technology.*—Diploma graduation.

*University College, London.*—Diploma in Engineering.

*Institution of Civil Engineers.*—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*Institution of Mechanical Engineers.*—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*Institution of Electrical Engineers.*—Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India)*

for exemption from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions, any period of exemption granted by the Institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

(NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936—1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of re-accrediting.)

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio) Civil (1950)c, Electrical 1941)c, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1941)c.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama) Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1940).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama): Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska): Civil (1940), Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950). Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois), Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute of (Brooklyn, New York), Aeronautical, Chemicala, Civila, Electricala, Mechanicala.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California), Aeronautical [6-year course; 5-year courseh (1940)], Chemical (5-year course)h, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), Chemicala, Civila, Electricala, Mechanicala, Metallurgicala.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio) Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.), Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio), Aeronautical, Chemicalc, Civil, Electricalc, Mechanicalc, Metallurgical (1948)c.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina), Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York), Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson, South Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado), Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum [Refining, Production (1949)].

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Collins, Colorado), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado, University of (Boulder, Colorado), Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York), Chemicalb, Civilb, Electricalb, Industrialb, Mechanicalb, Metallurgicalb, Miningb.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York), Chemical (1941); (1942)d, Civild, Electricald, Mechanical.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Dartmouth College, (Hanover, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware), Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado), Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan), Aeronautical, Architectural, Chemical, (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). Chemical (1936-48; 1949) c-r, Electrical c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Ford College (Cleveland, Ohio), Electrical (1948) a, c-r, Mechanical (1948) a, c-r, Metallurgical (1948) a, c-r, Structural (1948) a, c-r.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida), Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil [includes Public Health Option (1948)], Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.

George Washington University, (Washington D. C.), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia Institute of Technology, (Atlanta, Georgia), Aeronautical c-r, Ceramic (1942) c-r, Chemical (1938); (1940) c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1949) c-r, Mechanical c-r, Textile (1949) c-r.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii), Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D. C.), Civil (1937-39), (1948); Electrical (1937-39), (1948); Mechanical (1937-39), (1948).

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho), Agricultural (1950); Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950). Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Illinois, University of (Urbana, Illinois), Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa), Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.

Iowa, State University of (Iowa City, Iowa), Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas), Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas), Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical [including Power and Communications options (1949)], Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky), Civil, Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana): Civil, (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University, Louisiana), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical [including Aeronautical and Industrial options (1950)], Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts), Textile (Engineering option, General Manufacturing option) (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1949), General, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin), Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts), Aeronautical c-r, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical Civil, Electrical c-r, General, Mechanical c-r, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts), Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton Michigan), Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan), Agricultural (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan), Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical (including Industrial option (1950), Metallurgical, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota), Aeronautical, Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College (State College, Mississippi), Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi), Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri), Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) [includes Petroleum option (1941) Mining Geology option (1950)].

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri), Chemical (1940), Civil [including Sanitary option (1950)], Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana), Geological Metallurgical, Mining

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska), Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada), Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of (Durham, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M Arts (State College, New Mexico), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York College of the City of (New York, New York), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University), (Alfred, New York), Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York), Aeronautical, Chemical (day and 7-year evening), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) (1940), Mechanical.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina), Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical [includes Aeronautical option (1948)].

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota), Architectural (1940), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts), Chemical (1942)c, Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Industrial (1939)a, Mechanical (1939)a.

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois), Chemical (1947)a, Civil (1938)c, Electrical (1938)c, Industrial (1951)c, Mechanical (1938)c.

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana), Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio), Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio), Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma), Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950)f, Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma): Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon): Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Ceramic (Ceramics) (1938), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1950), Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York): Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey): Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana): Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering: Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York): Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil, (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas): Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York): Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana): Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey): Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University: (St. Louis, Missouri): Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina): Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, General, (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

- Southern, California University of (Los Angeles, California): Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.
- Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas): Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.
- Stanford University (Stanford University, California): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical.
- Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey): General.
- Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York): Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1949).
- Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee): Chemical (1939)c-r, Civilc-r, Electricalc-r, Industrial (1950)c-r, Mechanicalc-r.
- Texas, A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas): Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (and 5-year courses).
- Texas College of Arts and Industries (Kingsville, Texas): Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).
- Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile (Engineering option) (1950).
- Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas): Mining, Mining option (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).
- Texas, University of (Austin, Texas): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).
- Toledo, University of (Toledo, Ohio): Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).
- Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts): Electrical, Mechanical.
- Tulane University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma): Petroleum (including options in Refining and Production) (1939)c-r.
- Union College (Schenectady, New York): Civil, Electrical.
- United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut): General (1939).
- United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland): Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).
- Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah): Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).
- Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.
- Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee): Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1939).
- Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont): Civil (1936-38; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).
- Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).
- Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia): Civil Electrical.
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia): Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1946), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1938), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).
- Virginia, University of (University, Virginia): Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri): Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (including Construction option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington): Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944) (including Industrial option) (1950), Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York): Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia): Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita, Municipal University of (Wichita) Kansas: Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin): Chemical Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming, University of (Laramie, Wyoming): Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven Connecticut): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

#### *Explanatory Notes*

(a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidating of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute Curricula in Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

#### *List of Accredited Programs of Technical Institute Type*

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, New York, New York).

The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).

Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).

Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).

Capital Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).

Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).

Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).

Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).

Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

- New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).  
 Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).  
 Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).  
 Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma A. & M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).  
 The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).  
 Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).  
 R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).  
 Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).  
 Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).  
 Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).  
 Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

#### DISCONTINUED CURRICULA

- Bliss Electrical School (Takoma Park Washington, D.C.) Accredited 1946-50).  
 Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio) (Accredited 1948-50).  
 Spartan School of Aeronautics (Tulsa, Oklahoma) (Accredited 1949-51).

#### APPENDIX II

*List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the Examination [vide Rule 18(c)]*

*Aberdeen*.—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degrees).

*Cambridge*.—Ordinary B.A. degree in engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

*Durham*.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

*Glasgow*.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

*NOTE*.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

#### APPENDIX III

**STANDARD AND SYLLABUS OF THE EXAMINATION (vide Rule 18)**

<i>Subjects</i>		<i>Marks</i>
(a) Compulsory—		
(1) English (including Essay and Precis-Writing)	:	100
(2) General Knowledge	:	100
(3) Electrical Communication Engineering	:	150
(4) Electrical Engineering	:	150
(5) Applied Mathematics	:	100
(6) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures)	:	100
(7) Personality Test	:	300
		<b>TOTAL</b>
		<b>1,000</b>

(b) Optional—Any one of the following subjects

- |   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| (1) Prime movers                                  | : | 100 |
| (2) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism) | : | 100 |
| (3) Mechanical Engineering                        | : | 100 |

*NOTE 1*.—All papers must be answered in English.

*NOTE 2*.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstance will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.
3. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.
4. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.
5. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.
6. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.
7. Deductions up to 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subject will be made for illegible handwriting.
8. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

#### APPENDIX IV FEES

(Vide Rule 17)

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

**A.—To the Commission—**

- (i) Re. 1 when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.
- (ii) Rs. 81-8 (Rs. 19-10 in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by a treasury receipt or CROSSED INDIAN POSTAL ORDERS payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

**NOTE 1.**—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

**NOTE 2.**—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him, if, on receipt of his application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

**B.—To the Medical Board—**

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

*No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.*

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

#### APPENDIX V

##### GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE PRESCRIBED FOR CANDIDATES RECRUITED TO THE TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC SERVICE CLASS II

1. Fifty percent of the vacancies in the Telegraph Traffic Service Class II will be filled by candidates in accordance with Part II and remaining fifty per cent in accordance with Part III of these rules.
2. Candidates to be recruited under rule 3(a) will be appointed as probationers for a period of two years during which they will undergo practical training in accordance with the programme of training that may be prescribed from time to

time. Those who are favourably reported upon at the end of two years and have passed any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed, will be appointed to working posts in the Telegraph Traffic Service, Class II.

3. Officers recruited under these rules shall be eligible for leave, increment and pension in accordance with the rules for the time being in force, applicable to officers of the Central Government. They will also be eligible to join the General Provident Fund in accordance with the rules regulating that Fund.

4. These officers shall be liable for transfer anywhere in India and shall be entitled to rent-fee accommodation or house rent allowance in lieu thereof at prescribed rates.

5. The *inter se* seniority of officers appointed under rule 3(a) will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination; while the *inter se* seniority of officers appointed under rule 3(b) will ordinarily be determined by the order in which they are selected for promotion. The seniority of officers appointed under rule 3(a) *vis à vis* those appointed under rule 3(b) will be fixed in cycles of two points each, the first point being allotted to an officer of latter group. Government however, reserve the right to fix the seniority at their discretion in individual cases.

6. The prescribed scale of pay for all posts in the Telegraph Traffic Service, Class II, is Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650—E.B.—30—800. Ten posts in the Service are included in Grade I to which promotion is made from Grade II on the principle of seniority-cum-fitness. The scales of pay for both the grades are the same for officers on the prescribed scale of pay. For officers on the pre-1931 scales of pay, the following are the scales admissible:—

Grade I—Rs. 500—25—600.

Grade II—Rs. 350—20—470.

7. Officers of Telegraph Traffic Service, Class II, are promoted by selection to the T.T.S. Class I, in which there are posts on the following scales:—

(i) Rs. 600—40—1,000/2—1,050/2—1,100/2—1,150.

(ii) Rs. 1,000—50—1,400.

8. These conditions of service are subject to revision according to the requirements of service. Candidates will not be entitled to any compensation if they are adversely affected by any changes in the Conditions of Service which may be introduced later on.

#### APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

##### Assam

##### LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmalli or Mali.
3. Brittial-Banla or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dhobi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kaibartha or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangi.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.

14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

##### Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dharli or Dharhi.
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurariar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Past.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—

Dabgar.

### Bombay

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asoci.
3. Bakad
4. Bhambi.
5. Bhangi.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.

15. Halleer.

16. Halsar, or Haslar; or Hulsavar.

17. Holaya, or Garode.

18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.

19. Lingader.

20. Machigar.

21. Madig or Mang.

22. Mahar.

23. Mahyavanshi.

24. Mangarudi.

25. Meghval, or Menghwar.

26. Mini Madig.

27. Mukri.

28. Nadia.

29. Rohit.

30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.

31. Shlingdav, or Shingadya.

32. Sochi.

33. Timali.

34. Turi.

35. Vankar.

36. Vitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujarat division:—

Mochi.

3. In North Kanara district:—

Kotegar.

### Madhya Pradesh

#### Scheduled Castes

#### Localities

1. Basor or Burud . . . . .	} Throughout the State.	
2. Bahna or Bahana . . . . .		
3. Balahi or Balai . . . . .		
4. Chamar . . . . .		
5. Dom . . . . .		
6. Mang . . . . .		
7. Mehtar or Bhangi . . . . .		
8. Mochi . . . . .		
9. Satnami . . . . .		
10. Audhelia . . . . .		In Bilaspur district.
11. Bedar . . . . .		In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.
12. Chadar . . . . .		In Bhandara and Sagar districts.
13. Dahait or Dahayat . . . . .		In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.
14. Dewar . . . . .		In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.
15. Dhanuk . . . . .		In Sagar district <i>except</i> in Damoh sub-division thereof.
16. Dohor . . . . .		In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
17. Ghasi or Ghasia . . . . .		In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bala ghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.
18. Holiya . . . . .		In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
19. Kalkadi . . . . .		In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.

20. Kotia . . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimir, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh Districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.
21. Khangar . . . . . In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad districts.
22. Kori . . . . . In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimir, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad, district except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.
23. Madgi . . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
24. Maher or Mehra . . . . . Throughout the State except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Rujjar . . . . . In Sohagpur taluk of Hoshangabad district.

**Madras and Andhra****Throughout the State:—**

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyan.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devēfidrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Hcleya.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karlmpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.

43. Madiga.
44. Malla.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadal.
56. Painda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Panniandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Reneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

**Orissa****Throughout the State:—**

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badalk.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 7. Bari.  | 78. Relli.               |
| 8. Bariki.                                      | 79. Sabakhia.            |
| 9. Basor of Burud.                              | 80. Samasi.              |
| 10. Bauri.                                      | 81. Sanel.               |
| 11. Bauti.                                      | 82. Sapari.              |
| 12. Bavuri.                                     | 83. Satnami.             |
| 13. Bedia or Bejia.                             | 84. Sidhria.             |
| 14. Beldar.                                     | 85. Sindhuria.           |
| 15. Bhata.                                      | 86. Siyal.               |
| 16. Bhumij.                                     | 87. Sukuli.              |
| 17. Chachati.                                   | 88. Tamadia.             |
| 18. Chamar.                                     | 89. Tamudia.             |
| 19. Chandala (Chandal).                         | 90. Tlar or Tlor.        |
| 20. Cherua or Chhella.                          | 91. Turi.                |
| 21. Dandasi.                                    | 92. Valamiki or Valmiki. |
| 22. Desuabhumij.                                |                          |
| 23. Dewar.                                      |                          |
| 24. Dhanwar.                                    |                          |
| 25. Dhaurua.                                    |                          |
| 26. Dhoba or Dhobi.                             |                          |
| 27. Dom or Dombo.                               |                          |
| 28. Dcsadha.                                    |                          |
| 29. Ganda.                                      |                          |
| 30. Ghantarghada or Ghatra.                     |                          |
| 31. Ghasi or Ghasia.                            |                          |
| 32. Ghogia.                                     |                          |
| 33. Ghusuria.                                   |                          |
| 34. Godagall.                                   |                          |
| 35. Godari.                                     |                          |
| 36. Godra.                                      |                          |
| 37. Gokha.                                      |                          |
| 38. Gunju or Ganju.                             |                          |
| 39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.                      |                          |
| 40. Irika.                                      |                          |
| 41. Jaggali.                                    |                          |
| 42. Kandra or Kandara.                          |                          |
| 43. Karua.                                      |                          |
| 44. Katia.                                      |                          |
| 45. Kela.                                       |                          |
| 46. Khadala.                                    |                          |
| 47. Kodalo.                                     |                          |
| 48. Kori.                                       |                          |
| 49. Kumbhar.                                    |                          |
| 50. Kurunga.                                    |                          |
| 51. Laban.                                      |                          |
| 52. Laheri.                                     |                          |
| 53. Madari.                                     |                          |
| 54. Madiga.                                     |                          |
| 55. Mahuria.                                    |                          |
| 56. Maia or Jhala.                              |                          |
| 57. Mang.                                       |                          |
| 58. Mangan.                                     |                          |
| 59. Mehra or Maher.                             |                          |
| 60. Mehtar or Bhangi.                           |                          |
| 61. Mewar.                                      |                          |
| 62. Mochi or Muchi.                             |                          |
| 63. Mundapotta.                                 |                          |
| 64. Nagarchi.                                   |                          |
| 65. Paldi.                                      |                          |
| 66. Painda.                                     |                          |
| 67. Pamidi.                                     |                          |
| 68. Pan or Pano.                                |                          |
| 69. Panchama.                                   |                          |
| 70. Panika.                                     |                          |
| 71. Panka.                                      |                          |
| 72. Pantanti.                                   |                          |
| 73. Pap.  |                          |
| 74. Pasi.                                       |                          |
| 75. Patiala or Patikar or Patratani<br>or Patua |                          |
| 76. Pradhan.                                    |                          |
| 77. Rajna.                                      |                          |

**Punjab**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabli.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

**Uttar Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Agarlya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Balswar.
7. Bajanlya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwari.

- |                                   |                         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 15. Basor.                        | 14. Dom.                |
| 16. Bawariya.                     | 15. Dosadh.             |
| 17. Beldar.                       | 16. Ghasi.              |
| 18. Beriya.                       | 17. Gonrhi.             |
| 19. Bhantu.                       | 18. Hari.               |
| 20. Bhoksa.                       | 19. Jalia Kalbartta.    |
| 21. Bhuiya.                       | 20. Jhalo Malo or Malo. |
| 22. Bhuyiar.                      | 21. Kadar.              |
| 23. Boria.                        | 22. Kandra.             |
| 24. Chamar.                       | 23. Knora.              |
| 25. Chero.                        | 24. Karenaga.           |
| 26. Dabgar.                       | 25. Kastha.             |
| 27. Dhangar.                      | 26. Kaur.               |
| 28. Dhanuk.                       | 27. Khaira.             |
| 29. Dharkar.                      | 28. Khatik.             |
| 30. Dhcbi.                        | 29. Koch.               |
| 31. Dhusia or Jhusia.             | 30. Konai.              |
| 32. Dom.                          | 31. Konwar.             |
| 33. Domar.                        | 32. Kora.               |
| 34. Dusadh.                       | 33. Kctal.              |
| 35. Gharami.                      | 34. Lalbegi.            |
| 36. Ghasiya.                      | 35. Lodha.              |
| 37. Gual.                         | 36. Lohar.              |
| 38. Habura.                       | 37. Mahar.              |
| 39. Hari.                         | 38. Mahli.              |
| 40. Hela.                         | 39. Mal.                |
| 41. Jatava.                       | 40. Mallah.             |
| 42. Kalabaz.                      | 41. Malpahariya.        |
| 43. Kanjar.                       | 42. Mehtor.             |
| 44. Kapariya.                     | 43. Muchi.              |
| 45. Karwal.                       | 44. Musahar.            |
| 46. Khairaha.                     | 45. Nagesia.            |
| 47. Kharot.                       | 46. Namasudra.          |
| 48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi). | 47. Nuniya.             |
| 49. Kol.                          | 48. Paliya.             |
| 50. Korwa.                        | 49. Pan.                |
| 51. Lalbegi.                      | 50. Pasi.               |
| 52. Majhwar.                      | 51. Patni.              |
| 53. Nat.                          | 52. Pod.                |
| 54. Pankha.                       | 53. Rabha.              |
| 55. Parahiva.                     | 54. Rajbanshi.          |
| 56. Pasi.                         | 55. Rajwar.             |
| 57. Patari.                       | 56. Sunri.              |
| 58. Rawat.                        | 57. Tiyar.              |
| 59. Saharya.                      | 58. Turi.               |
| 60. Sanurhiya.                    |                         |
| 61. Sansiya.                      |                         |
| 62. Shilpkar.                     |                         |
| 63. Turaiha.                      |                         |

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond.

#### West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi
2. Bahelis.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhulimali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Dcai.

#### Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadli.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawan-dlu).
12. Holeya.
13. Holeya Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.

22. Mala Sale (Netkani).	24. Pasi.
23. Mala Sanyasi.	25. Perna.
24. Mang.	26. Pherera.
25. Mang Garodi.	27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
26. Manne.	28. Sanhai.
27. Mashtri.	29. Sanhal.
28. Mehtar.	30. Sansi.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.	31. Sapela.
30. Mochi.	32. Sarera.
31. Samagara.	33. Sikligar.
32. Sindholu (Chindollu).	34. Sirkiband.

**Madhya Bharat**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Chama.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

**Mysore**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

**Patiala and East Punjab States Union**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamari.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.

**Rajasthan**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabli.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhagi.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

**Saurashtra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwali.

10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thorl.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

**Travancore-Cochin**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan..
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

**Ajmer**

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Banphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bangi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangi.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Koria.
26. Kuchband.
27. Maher.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.

30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangl.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thorl.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

**Bhopal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar. **Bhangl.**
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

**Bilaspur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julahe.
3. Dumne (Bhanje).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Bajagai.
5. Holeya.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

**Delhi**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangl.

9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikkigar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
41. Sirkiband.

**Himachal Pradesh****Throughout the State:—**

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangi or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagi.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doon or Doonma.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasai or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikkigar.
30. Sirkiband.

- Kutch**
- Throughout the State:—**
1. Bhangi.
  2. Chamar.
  3. Garoda.
  4. Meghwali.
  5. Turi.
  6. Turi (Barot).

**Manipur****Throughout the State:—**

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

**Tripura****Throughout the State:—**

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Duai.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kalbaria.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotal.
29. Mall.
30. Bhuimall.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

## APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

## LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

## Assam

## 1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Dimasa (Kachari).
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.
5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Lakher.
7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
8. Mikir.
9. Any Naga tribes.
10. Synteng.

## 2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.
4. Dafla.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.
7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes.
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen.

## 3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.
5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha.

## Bihar

## 1. Throughout the State:—

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharia.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.

22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhumi:—

## Bhumij.

## Bombay

## Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including Bhagalla, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Raval Bhil, and Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamita.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including Advlichincher, and Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valvai.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

## Madhya Pradesh

## In—

- (1) Melghat taluk of Amravati district,
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdaipur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district.
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district.
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district.
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district.

- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district,
  - (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
  - (10) Harsud tahsil of Nilmor district,
  - (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghagoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
  - (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitalpur tahsils of Sarguja district:
1. Andh.
  2. Baiga.
  3. Baina.
  4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhulnhar-Bhumia.
  5. Bhattra.
  6. Bhil.
  7. Bhunjia.
  8. Binjhwar.
  9. Birhul or Birhor.
  10. Dhanwar.
  11. Gadaba or Gadhba.
  12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudia Muria].
  13. Halba.
  14. Kamar.
  15. Kawar or Kanwar.
  16. Kharia.
  17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
  18. Kol.
  19. Kolan.
  20. Korku.
  21. Korwa.
  22. Majhwar.
  23. Munda.
  24. Nagesia or Nagasia.
  25. Nihal.
  26. Oraon.
  27. Pardhan.
  28. Pardhi.
  29. Parja.
  30. Saonta or Saunta.
  31. Sawar or Sawara.

#### **Madras/Andhra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerillam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Duhokuria, Hato, Jafako and Joria,

9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriyam Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamalo, Ladya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Ponnu Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongaria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Bentho Oriya, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudlya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Panlyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Penguin, Pydi and Saliva.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto-Savaras and Mallya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive Islands—Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

#### **Orissa**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.

6. Binjhal.
7. Binjhia or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kawar.
20. Kharia or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli, Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalis).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

### Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—

Tibetan.

### West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

### Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naiknood and Raigond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (Including Mannervaru).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thotl.

### Madhya Bharat

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharia.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhilis and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

### Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Molera.
6. Soligaru.

### Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

### Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

### Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.
9. Malayayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Pallcyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

### Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

### Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.

- 4. Karku.
- 5. Mogia.
- 6. Pardhi.
- 7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

- 1. Korama.
- 2. Kudiya.
- 3. Kuruba.
- 4. Maratha.
- 5. Meda.
- 6. Yerava.

**Himachal Pradesh**

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—

Tibetan.

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

- 1. Bhils.
- 2. Dhodia.
- 3. Koli.
- 4. Paradhi.
- 5. Vaghri.

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

- 1. Any Kuki Tribe.
- 2. Any Lushai Tribe.
- 3. Any Naga Tribe.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

- 1. Lushai.
- 2. Mag.
- 3. Kuki.

- 4. Chakma.
- 5. Garoo.
- 6. Chaimal.
- 7. Halam.
- 8. Khasia.
- 9. Bhutia.
- 10. Munda including Kaur.
- 11. Orang.
- 12. Lepcha.
- 13. Santal.
- 14. Bhil.
- 15. Tripura.
- 16. Jamatia.
- 17. Noatia.
- 18. Riang.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

- 1. Agarlya.
- 2. Baiga.
- 3. Bhumiya.
- 4. Gond.
- 5. Kamar.
- 6. Khairwar.
- 7. Majhi.
- 8. Mawasi.
- 9. Panika.
- 10. Pao.
- 11. Bhil.
- 12. Bedia.
- 13. Biar (Biyar).
- 14. Sonr.

[No. STA-159-5/50]

V. M. BHIDE, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 31st May 1954

**S.R.O. 1821.**—The following draft of a further amendment in the Indian Aircraft Rules 1937, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934), is published, as required by section 14 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after the 1st September, 1954.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

*Draft Amendment*

In the second column in the table accompanying paragraph 1 of Section B of Schedule V to the said Rules, for the figures "2,500" and "2,501" against items 'A' and 'B' the figures "5,000" and "5,001" shall be substituted respectively.

[No. 10-A/7-52.]

**ORDER**

New Delhi, the 31st May 1954

**S.R.O. 1822.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 160 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, the Central Government hereby exempts, for a period of six months from the date of publication of this Order, in the official gazette, every aircraft of total weight between 2,501 to 5,000 lbs., from the operation of

sub-rule (2) of rule 82 of the said Rules, in so far as it requires such aircraft to pay landing and housing charges at any Government civil aerodrome at the rates prescribed for Class 'B' aircraft in the table accompanying paragraph 1 of Section B, of Schedule V to the said Rules subject to the condition that such aircraft when using any Government civil aerodrome shall pay landing and housing charges at the rates applicable to Class 'A' aircraft as indicated in the table referred to above.

[No. 10-A/7-52.]

*New Delhi, the 1st June 1954*

**S.R.O. 1823.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, the same having been previously published as required by Section 14 of the said Act, namely:—

In rule 41 of the said Rules—

(1) for clause (b) of sub-rule (3), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) a person to whom a licence of a corresponding class has been granted by the competent authority in a Contracting State may be exempted from all or any of the flying tests and from subjects (a) to (e) and (g) of the technical examination, and may, if he is the holder of a current licence, be exempted from the medical examination, provided that his flying experience is not less than the flying experience laid down in Section C of Schedule II in respect of a Pilot's 'B' Licence."

(2) for the proviso to sub-rule (5), the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that for the purpose of the grant of such licences a person to whom a licence of a corresponding class has been granted by the Competent authority in a Contracting State may be exempted from the technical examination and may, if he is the holder of a current licence, be exempted from the medical examination."

[No. 10-A/63-53.]

K. V. VENKATACHALAM, Dy. Secy.

#### REGISTRAR JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

*Coimbatore, the 7th December 1953*

#### NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and Sri Shanmugham Foundry and Motor Works Ltd.

**S.R.O. 1824.**—With reference to the notice dated 20th August 1953 published on page 1133 of Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 2nd September 1953, the above company not having shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed, the name of the company has, under Section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, been struck off the register.

[No. 2068.]

R. SRINIVASAN, Asstt. Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

*Jaipur, the 7th May 1954*

**S.R.O. 1825.**—Whereas Shri S. Manhendra one of the Directors of Shree Investment Limited, Sadulpur has informed the undersigned that the company had never commenced business since its incorporation, it is hereby notified for general information that the name of the said company will, unless cause is

shown to the contrary within three months from the publication of this notice, be struck off from the register and the company will be dissolved under Sub-section (5) of Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

[No. 388R-785/J.S.C.]

R. P. BHARGAVA, Registrar of  
Joint Stock Companies,  
Rajasthan.

*Gwalior, the 14th May 1954*

**S.R.D. 1826.**—In accordance with the provisions of Sub-section (3) of Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, (No. VII of 1913) notice is hereby given that unless cause is shown to the contrary the name of the Company "Patel Agencies Ltd., Guna, will be struck off the Register of Companies at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice and that the Company will be dissolved.

[No. 115.]

K. M. RANADE, Registrar of  
Companies, Madhya Bharat.

*Palghat, the 17th May 1954*

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and the Palghat Rice Mills Owners and Rice Merchants Association

**S.R.O. 1827.**—Whereas communications addressed to the Palghat Rice Mill Owners and Rice Merchants Association at its registered office either remain unanswered or are returned undelivered by the Post Office and whereas it appears accordingly that the Palghat Rice Mills Owners and Rice Merchants Association is not carrying on business nor is it in operation.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the company mentioned above will be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

[No. 113-K.]

(Sd.) Illegible,  
for Asstt. Registrar  
of Joint Stock Companies.

*Madras, 21st May 1954*

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3) OF THE ACT.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and of Adithya Art Productions Limited.

**S.R.O. 1828.**—Whereas communications addressed to Adithya Art Productions Limited at its registered office remain unanswered;

And whereas it appears accordingly that Adithya Art Productions Limited is not carrying on business or is not in operation;

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the company dissolved.

[No. K. 2611/53.]

V. V. RANGANATHAN, Asstt. Registrar.

*Madurai, the 22nd May 1954*

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5) OF THE ACT.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and Saraswathy Agencies (Rajapalayam) Limited.

**S.R.O. 1829.**—With reference to the notice dated the 13th February, 1954, published on page No. 357 of Part II—Section 3 of the Gazette of India, the above

Company not having shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed, the name of the company has, under Section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, been struck off the register.

[No. 135-K/54.]

T. V. SUBBA RAO, Asstt. Registrar  
of Joint Stock Companies,  
Ramanathapuram.

Bombay, the 26th May, 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Sangamner Kopergaon Belapur Transport Company Limited.

**S.R.O. 1830.**—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Sub-Section (5) of the Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that the name of the Sangamner Kopergaon Belapur Transport Company Limited has this day been struck off the Register and the said Company is hereby dissolved.

[No. 3232.]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the The Universal Auto Service Limited.

**S.R.O. 1831.**—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Sub-Section (5) of the Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that the name of the The Universal Auto Service Limited has this day been struck off the Register and the said Company is hereby dissolved.

[No. 3369.]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Satara Road Motor Union Limited

**S.R.O. 1832.**—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Sub-Section (5) of the Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that the name of the Satara Road Motor Union Limited has this day been struck off the Register and the said Company is hereby dissolved.

[No. 3632.]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Human Welfare Society Limited.

**S.R.O. 1833.**—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Sub-Section (5) of the Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that the name of the Human Welfare Society Limited has this day been struck off the Register and the said Company is hereby dissolved.

[No. 3918.]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of the Plastics (Bombay) Limited.

**S.R.O. 1834.**—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the name of the Plastics (Bombay) Limited will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the said Company will be dissolved.

[No. 6995.]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of the Raghunathji Vindaji & Co., Limited.

**S.R.O. 1835.**—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the name of the Raghunathji Vindaji & Co., Limited will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the said Company will be dissolved.

[No. 8690.]

T. J. GONDHALEKAR, Registrar, Companies Bombay.

Sambalpur, the 26th May, 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (XII of 1913) and the Orissa Stationery Manufacturing Company Limited.

**S.R.O. 1836.**—Steps having been taken under sub-sections (1) and (3) of Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and a reply having been received that the Company is neither carrying on business nor is in operation, the Orissa Stationery Manufacturing Company Limited is struck off the Register U/s. 247(5) of the said Act under orders of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Orissa, dated the 23rd May, 1954.

[No. 585/JSC-89-54.]

Sambalpur, the 28th May 1954

In the matter of Indian Companies Act 1913 and in the matter of Russelkonda Electric Supply Company Ltd., P.O. Bhanjnagar, district Ganjam.

**S.R.O. 1837.**—Whereas notice under section 247(1) of the Indian Companies Act 1913 issued to that Company to its registered office, P.O. Bhanjnagar, district Ganjam and a reply having been received, it appears that the Company is neither in operation nor carrying its business;

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913 that at the expiry of three months of the date of receipt of this notice the name of the Company will be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved unless cause is shown to the contrary.

[No. 590/46/54/J.S.C.]

S. N. MISRA,

Asstt. Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Orissa, Sambalpur.

Delhi, the 26th May, 1954

**NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(4) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913**

In the matter of Delhi Dyeing & Calico Printing Mills Ltd.

**S.R.O. 1838.**—Whereas Delhi Dyeing & Calico Printing Mills Ltd. is being wound up and it is believed that either no Liquidator is acting or the affairs of the company have fully wound up. It is hereby notified that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, the name of the company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the company will be dissolved.

[No. 957/JSC.]

Delhi, the 31st May, 1954

**NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(4) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913**

In the matter of Mathur & Co. Ltd.

**S.R.O. 1839.**—Whereas Mathur & Co. Ltd. is being wound up and it is believed that either no Liquidator is acting or the affairs of the company have fully wound up. It is hereby notified that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, the name of the company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the company will be dissolved.

[No. 148/JSC.]

N. D. BHATIA,

Assistant Registrar, Joint Stock Companies,  
Delhi.

## MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

*New Delhi, the 21st May 1954*

**S.R.O. 1840.**—The Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II, Recruitment Rules are published below for general information:—

### Part I.—General

1. These Rules may be called the “Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II, Recruitment Rules”.

2. For the purpose of these rules—

- (a) “Government” means the Government of India.
- (b) “The Commission” means the Union Public Service Commission.
- (c) “The Service” means the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II. The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, pay scales and special conditions of Service shall be as included in Appendix V to these rules.
- (d) “Scheduled Castes” means any of the castes, communities, races and sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (*vide* Appendix VI).
- (e) “Scheduled Tribes” means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (*vide* Appendix VII).

### Part II.—Methods of Recruitment

3. Recruitment to the Service shall be made by any of the following methods:—

- (a) By competitive examination in India in accordance with Part III of these rules.
- (b) By direct appointment in accordance with Part IV of these Rules of persons selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination.
- (c) By promotion in accordance with Part V of these Rules.
- (d) By transfer in accordance with Part VI of these Rules.

4. (a) All appointments to the Service or to posts borne upon the cadre of the Service shall be made by the Government.

(b) No appointment shall be made to the Service or to any post borne upon the cadre of the Service by any method not specified in Rule 3.

(c) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (b), the method or methods of recruitment to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies in the service or such vacancies therein as may be required to be filled during any particular period and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method shall be determined by the Government.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

### Part III.—Recruitment by competitive examination

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is

eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one service or Department, he shall state in his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and on payment of the fees referred to in rule 17 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.

- (b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may in the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate representation of the various communities and States of India.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be—

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or
- (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

**NOTE.—**The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India.

Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, *viz.* 26th January 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break after the 26th January 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the Notice of the examination issued by the Commission under Rule 6.

**NOTE.—**The upper age limit will be relaxable—

- (1) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (2) up to a maximum of six years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

Displaced persons from Pakistan or the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held up to the end of December 1954. The question whether the age concession should be continued thereafter is under consideration.

Save as provided above the limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service/Department.

13. A candidate must have—

- (a) obtained a degree in Engineering from a university incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a Part A or Part B State Legislature in India; or
- (b) passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections *vide Appendix I*; or
- (c) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (d) passed the Honours Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he is recommended by the Central Government or a State Government and has passed examinations conducted by other institutions, the standard of which, in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the competitive examination shall be final.

15. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period from—

- (a) admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
- (b) employment under the Government.

16. No recommendations except those required in the application form shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

17. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (*see Appendix IV*). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

18. Examination under this part of these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix III.

19. (a) After every examination, the Commission shall make a list of candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order, so many candidates upto the number of vacancies announced under Rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination, and are considered by Government to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(b) For the proposes of Rule 5 of these Rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates

belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public Service.

20. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of a member of the Service, and a candidate who is found after examination by a Medical Board not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed. Only those candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.

In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

21. (a) The selected candidates shall be appointed as Assistant Electrical Engineers on probation for two years. Their pay shall commence from the date of appointment under these rules and their service for increments, leave and pension shall count from the same date. In the event of more than one candidate being appointed, their seniority *inter se* shall be determined according to their position in the competitive examination.

(b) On the completion of the period of probation, the Assistant Electrical Engineers shall, if considered fit for permanent appointment, be confirmed in their appointments.

(c) The Government may extend the period of two years specified in sub-rule (a) above.

(d) If on the expiration of the period of probation referred to in sub-rule (a) above or of any extension thereof under sub-rule (c) above as the case may be, the Government are of opinion that an Assistant Electrical Engineer is not fit for permanent employment, or if at any time during such period of probation or extension they are satisfied that an Assistant Electrical Engineer will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period or extension, they may discharge the Assistant Electrical Engineer or pass such order as they think fit.

(e) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) or (d) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

22. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

#### Part IV.—Recruitment by selection

23. (1) Recruitment by selection shall be made from among Temporary Engineers and Temporary Section Officers employed on the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering side of the Central Public Works Department after consultation with the Commission:

Provided that it shall not be necessary to consult the Commission, in the case of any person, if the Commission were consulted in connection with his temporary appointment to the Service.

(2) No person shall be eligible for selection under sub-rule (1) unless he would, but for age, be qualified for admission to the Service under Part III of these rules and his age at the time of appointment to the Service is not more than 40 years:

Provided that where a Temporary Engineer or a Temporary Section Officer does not possess the Educational Qualifications prescribed in Part III of these Rules but possesses special experience in some particular line of Electrical or Mechanical Engineering e.g. Air Conditioning he may with the approval of the Union Public Service Commission, be selected for the service.

(3) Merit shall be the primary consideration in determining a person's fitness for selection under this rule and no officer shall have any claim to appointment under this rule as of right.

### Part V.—Recruitment by promotion

24. Recruitment by promotion shall be made by selection on the basis of merit from among permanent Section Officers employed on the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering side of the Central Public Works Department.

### Part VI.—Recruitment by transfer of an Officer in Government Service

25. The Government may, in special cases, and after consulting the Commission if required, transfer an officer in Government service in India to the Service:

Provided that a permanent Central Government Servant may be appointed to a post borne on the cadre of the Service without consultation with the Commission.

### APPENDIX I

*List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as Exempting from Sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination [Vide Rule 13(b)].*

*Aligarh University.*—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

*Andhra University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Annamalai University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

*Baroda University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1952.

*Benares Hindu University.*—

B.Sc. in Engineering.

B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met.).

*Bombay University.*—B.E.

*Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University.*—B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Calcutta University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineer. B. Met. B.E. (Met.).

*East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee.*—B.Sc. (Eng.).

*Madras University.*—B.E.

*Mysore University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Osmania University, Hyderabad.*—B.E.

*Patna University.*—B.Sc. (Eng.).

*Poona University.*—B.E.

*Punjab University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Rajputana University.*—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Rangoon University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Roorkee University.*—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engg.

*Sagar University.*—B.E. (Hon.); B.E. (Pass).

*Travancore University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Bengal Engineering College.*—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal.*—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Communication Option), B.Ch.E.; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry

*College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.*—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering up to 1945; also for candidates admitted prior to 1945 and passed out by 1948.

*Delhi Polytechnic.*—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All India Council of Technical Education, known as National Diploma for April 1952.

*Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.*—Diploma in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

*Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.*—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

*Maclagan Engineering College.*—‘A’ Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

*School of Military Engineering Roorkee/Kirkee.*—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers’ Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers’ Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers’ Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers up to 1953 for candidates who have obtained 66 per cent. of the total aggregate marks.

*Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.*—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer’s Certificate).

*Madras Institute of Technology, Madras.*—Diploma in Electronics, Diploma in Instrument Technology, Diploma in Automobile Engineering, Diploma in Aero-nautical Engineering.

*Adelaide University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Birmingham University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Bristol University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Cambridge University.*—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

*Cape Town, University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Dublin University.*—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

*Durham University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Edinburgh University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Glasgow University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Leeds University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Mining (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Liverpool University.*—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*London University.*—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy). (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926.

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) in or after 1935.

*Manchester University.*—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*McGill University, Montreal.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Melbourne University.*—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

*National University of Ireland.*—B.E.

*New Zealand University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Oxford University.*—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

*Queens University, Belfast.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Queensland University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Sheffield University.*—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree.)

*South Africa University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

*St. Andrews University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Sydney University.*—B.E. in Civil or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

*Victoria University, Manchester.*—

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I and II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours, or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.

B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).

*Wales University*.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Western Australia University*.—B.E.

*Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg*.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*City and Guilds College, Kensington*.—A.C.G.I.

*City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury*.—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognized equivalent).

*Faraday House, London*.—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

*Heriot-Watt College, Edinburg*.—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

*Kings College, London*.—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E.).

*Royal Naval College, Greenwich*.—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

*Royal Technical College, Glasgow*.—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

*Swiss Federal Institute of Technology*.—Diploma Graduation.

*University College, London*.—Diploma in Engineering.

*Institution of Civil Engineers*.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*Institution of Mechanical Engineers*.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*Institution of Electrical Engineers*.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineer Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions, any period or exemption granted by the Institutions being included in reckoning these three years.*

(*NOTE*).—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936-1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of reaccrediting.)

*Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio)* Civil (1950)c, Electrical (1941)c, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1941)c.

*Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama)* Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

*Alabama, University of (University, Alabama)*, Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

*Alaska, University of (College, Alaska)*: Civil (1940), Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

*Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona)*: Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

*Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas)*: Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

- Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois): Mechanical (1951).
- Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute of (Brooklyn, New York), Aeronautical, Chemical *a*, Civil *a*, Electrical *a*, Mechanical *a*.
- Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).
- California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California) Aeronautical (6-year course, 5-year course (1940)), Chemical (5-year course)*h*, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- California, University of (Berkeley, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.
- California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).
- Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), Chemical *a*, Civil *a*, Electrical *a*, Mechanical *a*, Metallurgical *a*.
- Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.
- Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.), Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40; 1942).
- Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio), Aeronautical *c*, Chemical *c*, Civil, Electrical *c*, Mechanical *c*, Metallurgical (1948) *c*.
- Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina), Civil.
- Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York), Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson, South Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado), Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum (Refining, Production) (1949).
- Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Coolins, Colorado), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).
- Colorado University of (Boulder, Colorado), Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Columbia University (New York, New York), Chemical *b*, Civil *b*, Electrical *b*, Industrial *b*, Mechanical *b*, Metallurgical *b*, Mining *b*.
- Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).
- Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York), Chemical (1941); (1942) *d*, Civil *d*, Electrical *d*, Mechanical *d*.
- Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering, Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).
- Dartmouth College *h*, (Hanover, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).
- Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).
- Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware), Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado), Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).
- Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan), Aeronautical *c*, Architectural *c*, Chemical *c*, (1951), Civil *c*, Electrical *c*, Mechanical *c*.
- Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), Chemical (1936-48; 1949) *c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*.
- Duke University (Durham, North Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio), Electrical (1948) *a*, *c-r*, Mechanical (1948) *a*, *c-r*, Metallurgical (1948) *a*, *c-r* Structural (1948) *a*, *c-r*.
- Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida), Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil (includes Public Health Option (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.
- George Washington University (Washington D.C.), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia Institute of Technology, (Atlanta, Georgia), Aeronautical-*r*, Ceramic (1942) *c-r*, Chemical (1938); (1940) *c-r*. Civil-*r*, Electrical-*r*, Industrial (1949) *c-r*, Mechanical-*r*, Textile (1949) *c-r*.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii), Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D.C.) Civil (1937-39); (1948), Electrical (1937-39); (1948), Mechanical (1937-39); (1948).

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Illinois University of (Urbana, Illinois): Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa): Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.

Iowa, State University of (Iowa, City, Iowa): Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas): Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical (including Power and Communication options (1949), Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky): Civil, Electrical, (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana): Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University, Louisiana): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical and Industrial options) (1950), Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts): Textile (Engineering option, General Manufacturing option) (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physica (1949), General, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin): Civil-*r*, Electrical-*r*, Mechanical-*r*.

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland), Chemical (1942), Civil Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Aeronautical-*r*, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrical-*r*, General, Mechanical-*r*, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts): Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan): Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan): Agricultural (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota): Aeronautical, Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College, (State College, Mississippi): Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi): Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri): Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) [includes Petroleum option (1941), Mining Geology option (1950)].

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri): Chemical (1940), Civil [including Sanitary option (1950)], Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana): Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana): Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska): Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada): Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of (Durham, New Hampshire): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico): Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York, College of the City of (New York, New York): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University): (Alfred, New York): Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York): Aeronautical, (Chemical) (day and 7-year evening), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative, 1940), Mechanical.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey): Chemical (1950)a, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina): Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical (includes Aeronautical option) (1948).

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota): Architectural (1940), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota): Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942)c, Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Industrial (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois): Chemical (1947)c, Civil (1938)c, Electrical (1938)c, Industrial (1951)c, Mechanical (1938)c.

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana): Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio): Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio): Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950)f, Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma): Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon): Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, (Ceramics) (1938) Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1950), Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York): Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey): Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana): Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil Electrical, Engineering Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York): Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas): Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York): Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Houte, Indiana): Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey): Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University: (St. Louis, Missouri): Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina): Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, General (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern California, University of (Los Angeles, California): Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas): Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c,

Stanford University (Stanford University, California): Civil, Electrical Industrial (1949), Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey): General.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York): Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1949)].

Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee): Chemical (1939) c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1950) c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Texas, A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas): Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil [including Municipal and Sanitary option (1948)], Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5 year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industrials (Kingsville, Texas): Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile [Engineering option (1950)].

Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas): Mining, Mining option (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo Ohio): Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)].

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts): Civil Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma): Petroleum [including options in Refining and Production (1939)] c-r.

Union College (Schenectady, New York): Civil, Electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut): General (1939).

United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland): Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah): Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).

Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee): Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont): Civil (1936-38; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).

Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1951), Civil, (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia): Civil, Electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia): Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University, Virginia): Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri): Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (including Construction option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington): Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944), [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York): Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia): Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita, Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming, University of (Laramie, Wyoming): Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven Connecticut): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

- (a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.
- (b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.
- (c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.
- (c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.
- (d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.
- (e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.
- (f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.
- (g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October, 24, 1940.
- (h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

#### LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE

- Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, New York, New York).
- The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).
- Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).
- Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).
- Capitol Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).
- Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).
- Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).
- Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).
- Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).
- Houston University (Houston, Texas).
- Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).
- New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).
- Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).
- Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).
- Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma A. & M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).
- The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).
- Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).
- R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).
- Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).
- Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).
- Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).
- Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

#### DISCONTINUED CURRICULA

- Bliss Electrical School (Takoma Park, Washington, D.C.) (Accredited 1948-1950).
- Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio), (Accredited 1948-1950).
- Spartan School of Aeronautics (Tulsa, Oklahoma) (Accredited 1949-1951).

## APPENDIX II

*List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide rule 13(c)].*

**Aberdeen.**—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

**Cambridge.**—Ordinary degree B.A. in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

**Durham.**—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

**Glasgow.**—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

**Note.**—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

## APPENDIX III

*Standard and Syllabus of the examination (vide Rule 18)*

	Subjects	Marks
(a) <i>Compulsory:</i> —		
1. English (including Essay and Precis writing)	..	100
2. General Knowledge ..	..	100
3. Electrical Engineering ..	..	200
4. Mechanical Engineering ..	..	200
5. Applied Mechanics (including strength of materials and Theory of Structures) ..	..	200
6. Personality Test ..	..	300
(b) <i>Optional</i> —		
<i>(Not more than two of the following subjects)—</i>		
1. Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	..	100
2. Electrical Communication Engineering ..	..	100
3. Prime Movers ..	..	100
4. Applied Mathematics ..	..	100
5. Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines ..	..	100

NOTE 1.—All papers must be answered in English.

NOTE 2.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstance will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. A candidate must produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying, including practical surveying in a College or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal or the Head of the Department of Surveying in the College or Institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in Rule 13 of the foregoing rules or in Appendices I & II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission however, reserve to themselves the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

7. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. Deductions up to 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

9. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

#### APPENDIX IV

##### FEES

(See Rule 17)

1. Candidates must pay the following fees:

A. To the Commission—

(i) Re. 1/- when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.

(ii) Rs. 81/8/- (Rs. 19/10/- in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by a treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him, if, on receipt of his application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

B. To the Medical Board—

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment). (Candidates are required to pay the medical fee in cash to the Medical Board concerned at the time of their Medical Examination).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for subsequent examinations or selections.

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will however be made to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes), but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

#### APPENDIX V

*Brief particulars regarding the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II.*

1. Persons recruited to the Service under Part III of the Rules shall be on probation for a period of at least two years and they will receive pay in the time scale of Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650—E.B.—30—800. On completion of the probationary period, if they have passed the prescribed departmental examinations and are considered fit for permanent appointment, they will be confirmed as Assistant Engineers.

2. The Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II, consists of a number of posts of Assistant Engineers (Sub-Divisional Officers) but persons recruited to the Service will be eligible for promotion to the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I, if they fulfil the conditions laid down in the recruitment rules for that service. The Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I, comprises a number of superior posts as follows:—

1. Electrical Engineers—Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—  
—1,150.

2. Administrative (Selection) Posts—

Superintending Engineers—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

3. Provident Fund.—Officers entering the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II, will be eligible to join the General Provident Fund and will be governed by the Rules regulating that Fund.

## APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

## LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

**Assam**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuiimali or Mali.
3. Brittial-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kaibartha or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangi.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

**Bihar**

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bapri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurariar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—  
Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—  
Bhuiya.

## Scheduled Castes

1. Basor or Burud	:	:	:	:	:	:	}
2. Bahana or Bahana	:	:	:	:	:	:	
3. Balahi or Balai	:	:	:	:	:	:	
4. Chamar	:	:	:	:	:	:	
5. Dom	:	:	:	:	:	:	
6. Mang	:	:	:	:	:	:	
7. Mehtar or Bhangi	:	:	:	:	:	:	
8. Mochi	:	:	:	:	:	:	
9. Satnami	:	:	:	:	:	:	

## Localities

Throughout the State.

**Madhya Pradesh**

## Localities

Throughout the State.

## LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

**Bombay**

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambi.
5. Bhangi.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleér.
16. Halsar, or Haslar; or Hulsavar.
17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Mahar.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Menghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadia.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingday, or Shingadya.
32. Sochi.
33. Timali.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujarat division:—

Mochi.

3. In North Kanara district:—

Kotegar.

10. Audhelia . . . . .	In Bilaspur district.
11. Bedar . . . . .	In Akola Amravati and Buldana districts
12. Chadar . . . . z .	In Bhandara and Sagar districts.
13. Dahait or Dahyat . . . . .	In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.
14. Dewar . . . . .	In Bilaspur, Drug, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.
15. Dhanuk . . . . .	In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.
16. Dohor . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
17. Ghasi or Ghasia . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Drug, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigrahs districts.
18. Holiya . . . . .	In Balaghat and Bhandara districts
19. Kaikadi . . . . .	In Akola, Amarvati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
20. Kotla . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh Districts, in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.
21. Khangar . . . . .	In Bhandara, Buldhana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsil of Hoshangabad districts.
22. Kori . . . . .	In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigrahs districts and in Hoshangabads districts except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsil, thereof.
23. Madgi . . . . .	In Akola Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
24. Maher or Mehra . . . . .	Throughout the State except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoahangabad district.
25. Rujjar . . . . .	In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

**Madras and Andhra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkilyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasri.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holeya.
29. Jaggall.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 39. Kudumban.                      | 27. Dom or Dombo.                               |
| 40. Kuravan.                       | 28. Dcsadha.                                    |
| 41. Kurichchan.                    | 29. Ganda.                                      |
| 42. Madari.                        | 30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.                    |
| 43. Madiga.                        | 31. Ghasi or Ghasia.                            |
| 44. Maila.                         | 32. Ghogia.                                     |
| 45. Mala (including Agency Malas). | 33. Ghusuria.                                   |
| 46. Mala Dasu.                     | 34. Godagali.                                   |
| 47. Malasar.                       | 35. Godari.                                     |
| 48. Matangi.                       | 36. Godra.                                      |
| 49. Mavilan.                       | 37. Gokha.                                      |
| 50. Moger.                         | 38. Gunju or Ganju.                             |
| 51. Muchi.                         | 39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.                      |
| 52. Mundala.                       | 40. Irika.                                      |
| 53. Nalakeyava.                    | 41. Jaggali.                                    |
| 54. Nayadi.                        | 42. Kandra or Kandara.                          |
| 55. Pagadal.                       | 43. Karua.                                      |
| 56. Painda.                        | 44. Katia.                                      |
| 57. Paky.                          | 45. Kela.                                       |
| 58. Pallan.                        | 46. Khadala.                                    |
| 59. Pambada.                       | 47. Kodalo.                                     |
| 60. Pamidi.                        | 48. Kori.                                       |
| 61. Panan.                         | 49. Kumbhar.                                    |
| 62. Panchama.                      | 50. Kurunga.                                    |
| 63. Panniandi.                     | 51. Laban.                                      |
| 64. Paraiyan.                      | 52. Laheri.                                     |
| 65. Paravan.                       | 53. Madari.                                     |
| 66. Pulayan.                       | 54. Madiga.                                     |
| 67. Puthirai Vannan.               | 55. Mahuria.                                    |
| 68. Reneyar.                       | 56. Mala or Jhala.                              |
| 69. Samagara.                      | 57. Mang.                                       |
| 70. Samban.                        | 58. Mangan.                                     |
| 71. Sapari.                        | 59. Mehra or Maher.                             |
| 72. Semman.                        | 60. Mehtar or Bhangi.                           |
| 73. Thoti.                         | 61. Mewar.                                      |
| 74. Tiruvalluvar.                  | 62. Mcchi or Muchi.                             |
| 75. Valluvan.                      | 63. Mundapotta.                                 |
| 76. Valmiki.                       | 64. Nagarchi.                                   |
| 77. Vettuvan.                      | 65. Paidi.                                      |
|                                    | 66. Painda.                                     |
|                                    | 67. Pamidi.                                     |
|                                    | 68. Pan or Pano.                                |
|                                    | 69. Panchama.                                   |
|                                    | 70. Panika.                                     |
|                                    | 71. Panka.                                      |
|                                    | 72. Pantati.                                    |
|                                    | 73. Pap.  |
|                                    | 74. Pasi.                                       |
|                                    | 75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanti<br>or Patua |
|                                    | 76. Pradhan.                                    |
|                                    | 77. Rajna.                                      |
|                                    | 78. Reill.                                      |
|                                    | 79. Sabakhia.                                   |
|                                    | 80. Samasi.                                     |
|                                    | 81. Sanei.                                      |
|                                    | 82. Sapari.                                     |
|                                    | 83. Satnami.                                    |
|                                    | 84. Sidhria.                                    |
|                                    | 85. Sinduria.                                   |
|                                    | 86. Siyal.                                      |
|                                    | 87. Sukuli.                                     |
|                                    | 88. Tamadia.                                    |
|                                    | 89. Tamudia.                                    |
|                                    | 90. Tiar or Tior.                               |
|                                    | 91. Turi.                                       |
|                                    | 92. Valamiki or Valmiki.                        |

**Orissa**

Throughout the State:-

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Adi-Andhra.          | 71. Panka.                                      |
| 2. Amant or Amat.       | 72. Pantati.                                    |
| 3. Audhella.            | 73. Pap.  |
| 4. Badaik.              | 74. Pasi.                                       |
| 5. Bagheti.             | 75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanti<br>or Patua |
| 6. Bajikar.             | 76. Pradhan.                                    |
| 7. Bari.                | 77. Rajna.                                      |
| 8. Bariki.              | 78. Reill.                                      |
| 9. Bcsor or Burud.      | 79. Sabakhia.                                   |
| 10. Bauri.              | 80. Samasi.                                     |
| 11. Bauti.              | 81. Sanei.                                      |
| 12. Bavuri.             | 82. Sapari.                                     |
| 13. Bedia or Bejia.     | 83. Satnami.                                    |
| 14. Beldar.             | 84. Sidhria.                                    |
| 15. Bhata.              | 85. Sinduria.                                   |
| 16. Bhumij.             | 86. Siyal.                                      |
| 17. Chachati.           | 87. Sukuli.                                     |
| 18. Chamar.             | 88. Tamadia.                                    |
| 19. Chandala (Chandal). | 89. Tamudia.                                    |
| 20. Cherua or Chhelia.  | 90. Tiar or Tior.                               |
| 21. Dandasi.            | 91. Turi.                                       |
| 22. Desuabhumij.        | 92. Valamiki or Valmiki.                        |
| 23. Dewar.              |   |
| 24. Dhanwar.            |   |
| 25. Dhaurua.            |   |
| 26. Dhoba or Dhobi.     |   |

**Punjab**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamari.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasl.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.
32. Dom.
33. Domer.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiyan.
37. Gusl.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjer.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiva.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanurhiya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turaiha.

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond.

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga
6. Balswar.
7. Bajaniya
8. Bajgl.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Bertia.
19. Bhantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuyiar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.

**West Bengal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelis.
3. Baitl.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhuimali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamari.
12. Dhoba.
13. Dcai.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrihi.
18. Hart.
19. Jaina Kaibartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malou.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.

30. Konai.  
 31. Konwar.  
 32. Kora.  
 33. Kctal.  
 34. Lalbegi.  
 35. Lodha.  
 36. Lohar.  
 37. Mahar.  
 38. Mahli.  
 39. Mal.  
 40. Mallah.  
 41. Malpahariya  
 42. Mehtor.  
 43. Muchi.  
 44. Musahar.  
 45. Nagesia.  
 46. Namasudra.  
 47. Nuniya.  
 48. Pallya.  
 49. Pan.  
 50. Pasi.  
 51. Patnl.  
 52. Pod.  
 53. Rabha.  
 54. Rajbanshi.  
 55. Rajwar.  
 56. Sunri.  
 57. Tiyar.  
 58. Turi.

3. Barahar or Basod.  
 4. Bargunda.  
 5. Bedia.  
 6. Bhambi.  
 7. Bhangi or Mehtar.  
 8. Chamar.  
 9. Chidar.  
 10. Dhanuk.  
 11. Kanjar.  
 12. Khatik.  
 13. Koll.  
 14. Mahar.  
 15. Mochi.  
 16. Nat.  
 17. Pardhi.  
 18. Pasi.  
 19. Sansi.

**Mysore**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

**Patiala and East Punjab States Union**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koll.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabli.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirklband.

**Rajasthan**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.

**Madhya Bharat**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 4. Bagri.             | 10. Kuravan.            |
| 5. Bajgar.            | 11. Mannan.             |
| 6. Bansphor.          | 12. Nayadl.             |
| 7. Bargi.             | 13. Padannan.           |
| 8. Bawaria.           | 14. Pallan.             |
| 9. Bhand.             | 15. Falluvan.           |
| 10. Bhangi.           | 16. Panan.              |
| 11. Bidakia.          | 17. Paravan.            |
| 12. Chamar.           | 18. Parayan (Sambavar.) |
| 13. Chura.            | 19. Pathiyan.           |
| 14. Dabgar.           | 20. Perumannan.         |
| 15. Dhankia.          | 21. Pulayan.            |
| 16. Dheda.            | 22. Thandan.            |
| 17. Dome.             | 23. Ulladan.            |
| 18. Gandia.           | 24. Uraly.              |
| 19. Garancha Mehtar.  | 25. Vallon.             |
| 20. Godhi.            | 26. Valluvan.           |
| 21. Jatla.            | 27. Vannan.             |
| 22. Kalbelia.         | 28. Velan.              |
| 23. Kspadia Sansi.    | 29. Vetan.              |
| 24. Khangar.          | 30. Vettuvan.           |
| 25. Khatka.           |                         |
| 26. Kooch Band.       |                         |
| 27. Koria.            |                         |
| 28. Kunjar.           |                         |
| 29. Madari (Bazigar). |                         |
| 30. Majhabi.          |                         |
| 31. Mehar.            |                         |
| 32. Mehtar.           |                         |
| 33. Mochi.            |                         |
| 34. Nut.              |                         |
| 35. Pasi.             |                         |
| 36. Raigar.           |                         |
| 37. Ramdasia.         |                         |
| 38. Rawal.            |                         |
| 39. Sarbhangi.        |                         |
| 40. Singhwala.        |                         |
| 41. Sansi.            |                         |
| 42. Thori.            |                         |
| 43. Tirgar.           |                         |
| 44. Valmiki.          |                         |

**Saurashtra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalla.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

**Travancore-Cochin**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).

**Ajmer**

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Banshad.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangi.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Koria.
26. Kuchband.
27. Maher.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangi.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thori.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

**Bhopal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.

- |                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 5. Chamar.          | 30. Mochi.                 |
| 6. Chitar.          | 31. Nat (Rana).            |
| 7. Dhanuk.          | 32. Pasi.                  |
| 8. Dome.            | 33. Perna.                 |
| 9. Khatik.          | 34. Ram Dasia.             |
| 10. Koli.           | 35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.   |
| 11. Kanjar.         | 36. Rehgarh or Raigar.     |
| 12. Mehtar, Bhangl. | 37. Sansi.                 |
| 13. Mehar.          | 38. Satera.                |
| 14. Mang.           | 39. Sikligar.              |
| 15. Nut.            | 40. Singiwala or Kalbelia. |
| 16. Silawat.        | 41. Sirkiband.             |

**Bilaspur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julahe.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai.
5. Holeya.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

**Delhi**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Baijai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangl.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 30. Mochi.                 | 31. Nat (Rana).          |
| 32. Pasi.                  | 33. Perna.               |
| 34. Ram Dasia.             | 35. Ravidasi or Raidasi. |
| 36. Rehgarh or Raigar.     | 37. Sansi.               |
| 38. Satera.                | 39. Sikligar.            |
| 40. Singiwala or Kalbelia. | 41. Sirkiband.           |

**Himachal Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangl or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagl.
13. Dacle.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdas or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangl.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.

3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dhudasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Duai.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotal.
29. Mali.
30. Bhulmali.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

#### Vindhya Pradesh

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

#### APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

#### LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES Assam

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—
  1. Dimasa (Kachari).
  2. Garo.
  3. Hajong.
  4. Khasi and Jaintia.
  5. Any Kuki tribes.
  6. Lakher.
  7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
  8. Mikir.
  9. Any Naga tribes.
  10. Synteng.

#### 2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.
4. Dafla.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.
7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes.
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen.

#### 3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.
5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha.

#### Bihar

##### 1. Throughout the State:—

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharia.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mai Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhalya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

##### 2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:—

Bhumi.

#### Bombay

##### Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including
  - Bhagalia,
  - Bhil Garasia,
  - Dholi Bhil,

- Dungri Bhil,  
Dungri Garasia,  
Mewasi Bhil,  
Raval Bhil, and  
Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
  5. Dhanka.
  6. Dhodia.
  7. Dubla.
  8. Gamit or Gamta.
  9. Gond.
  10. Kathodi or Katkari.
  11. Konkna.
  12. Koli Dhor.
  13. Koli Mahadev.
  14. Mavchi.
  15. Naikda or Nayak.
  16. Pardhi, including  
    Advichincher, and  
    Phanse Pardhi.
  17. Patelia.
  18. Pamla.
  19. Powara.
  20. Rathawa.
  21. Thakur.
  22. Valvai.
  23. Varli.
  24. Vasava.
- Madhya Pradesh**
- In—
- (1) Melghat taluk of Amravati district,
  - (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,
  - (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdaipur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
  - (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
  - (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,
  - (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district,
  - (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnodon tahsils of Chhindwara district,
  - (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district,
  - (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
  - (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district,
  - (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
  - (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Marendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitarpur tahsils of Sarguja district:
1. Andh.
  2. Baiga.
  3. Bhalna.
  4. Bharia-Bhumia, or Bhulnbar-Bhumia.
  5. Bhatta.
  6. Bhil.
  7. Bhunjia.
  8. Binjhwar.
  9. Birhul or Birhor.
  10. Dhanwar.
  11. Gadaba or Gadhba.
  12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudia Muria].
  13. Halba.
  14. Kamar.
  15. Kawar or Kanwar.
  16. Kharia.
  17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
  18. Kol.
  19. Kolan.
  20. Korku.
  21. Korwa.
  22. Majhwar.
  23. Munda.
  24. Nagesia or Nagasia.
  25. Nihal.
  26. Oraon.
  27. Pardhan.
  28. Pardhi.
  29. Parja.
  30. Saonta or Saunta.
  31. Sawar or Sawara.

**Madras and Andhra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhotiada, Muria Bhottada and Sapo Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerlam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangl Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladhiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khati's—Khatti, Kommarap and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tiklia Kondhs and Yenity Koondhs.
23. Kota.

24. Kotia—Bartika, Benthoo Oriya, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Panyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundill, Pengu, Pydi, and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

#### Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Balga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhal.
7. Binjhia or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kawar.
20. Kharia or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Ko'ah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalis).

37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharuwa.

#### Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—  
Tibetan.

#### West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

#### Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Bajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).\*
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

#### Madhya Bharat

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharia.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sialana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

#### Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Moleru.
6. Soligaru.

**Rajasthan**

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

**Saurashtra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyan.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

**Travancore-Cochin**

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayian.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Mathuvan.
12. Palkyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

**Ajmer**

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

**Bhopal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Fardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

**Himachal Pradesh**

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—

Tibetan.

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Riang.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

[No. 3371-E/54.]

**S.R.O.1841.—The Central Engineering Service, Class I Recruitment Rules**  
are published below for general information:—

**Part I.—General**

1. These Rules may be called the Central Engineering Service, Class I, Recruitment Rules.
2. For the purpose of these rules—
  - (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
  - (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.

- (c) "The Service" means the Central Engineering Service, Class I. The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, pay scales and special conditions of Service shall be as included in Appendix V to these rules.
- (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any of the castes, communities, races and sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (*vide Appendix VI*).
- (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (*vide Appendix VII*).

#### **Part II.—Methods of Recruitment**

3. Recruitment to the Service shall be made by any of the following methods:—

- (a) By competitive examination in India in accordance with Part III of these rules.
- (b) By promotion in accordance with Part IV of these Rules.
- (c) By transfer in accordance with Part V of these Rules.

4. (1) All appointments to the Service or to posts borne upon the cadre of the Service shall be made by Government.

(2) Subject to the provisions of rule 3 Government shall determine the method or methods of requirement to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies in the Service or such vacancies therein as may be required to be filled during any particular period and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

Provided that all recruitments by competitive examination (*vide Part III of the rules*) shall be to the grade of Assistant Executive Engineer, Class I only.

Seventy-five per cent. of the vacancies in the grade of Executive Engineer, Class I, shall be filled by promotion of Assistant Executive Engineers, Class I, the rest of the vacancies being filled by promotion and/or by transfer in accordance with Parts IV and V of the Rules respectively.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

#### **Part III.—Recruitment by competitive examination**

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one service or Department, he shall state in his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 17 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.
- (b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may in the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate representation of the various communities and States of India.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be—

- (a) a citizen of India, or

- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or
- (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India.

Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, *viz.* 26th January 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break after the 26th January 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the Notice of the examination issued by the Commission under Rule 6.

NOTE.—The upper age limit will be relaxable—

- (1) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (2) up to a maximum of six years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir;

Displaced persons from Pakistan or the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held up to the end of December 1954. The question whether the age concession should be continued thereafter is under consideration.

Save as provided above the limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service/Department.

13. A candidate must have—

- (a) obtained a degree in Engineering from a university incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a Part A or Part B State Legislature in India; or
- (b) passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections *vide Appendix I*; or
- (c) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (d) passed the Honours Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he is recommended by the Central Government or a State Government and has passed examinations conducted by other institutions, the standard of which, in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the competitive examination shall be final.

15. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tempered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of being or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period from—

- (a) admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
- (b) employment under the Government.

16. No recommendations except those required in the application form shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for the candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

17. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

18. Examination under this part of these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix III.

19. (a) After every examination, the Commission shall make a list of candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order, so many candidates upto the number of vacancies announced under Rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination, and are considered by Government to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(b) For the purposes of Rule 5 of these Rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public Service.

20. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of a member of the Service, and a candidate who is found after examination by a Medical Board not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed. Only those candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.

In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

21. (a) The selected candidates shall be appointed as Assistant Executive Engineers on probation for two years. Their pay shall commence from the date of appointment under these rules and their service for increments, leave and pension shall count from the same date. In the event of more than one candidate being appointed, their seniority *inter se* shall be determined according to their position in the competitive examination.

(b) On the completion of the period of probation, the Assistant Executive Engineers shall, if considered fit for permanent appointment, be confirmed in their appointments.

(c) The Government may extend the period of two years specified in sub-rule (a) above.

(d) If on the expiration of the period of probation referred to in sub-rule (a) above or of any extension thereof under sub-rule (c) above as the case may be, the Government are of opinion that an Assistant Executive Engineer is not fit for permanent employment, or if at any time during such period of probation or extension they are satisfied that an Assistant Executive Engineer will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period or extension they may discharge the Assistant Executive Engineer or pass such order as they think fit.

(e) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) or (d) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

22. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

#### Part IV.—Recruitment by Promotion

23. (1) No Assistant Engineer, Class II shall be promoted as Assistant Executive Engineer, Class I.

(2) Recruitment by promotion to the Grade of Executive Engineer, Class I shall be made by selection from among permanent Assistant Engineers in the Central Engineering Service, Class II, after consultation with the Commission. No officer shall have any claim to such promotion as of right.

(3) No Assistant Engineer shall be eligible for promotion to the Service, unless he—

- (a) would, but for age, be qualified for admission to the competitive examination under Part III of these Rules;
- (b) has rendered at least three years' service in a permanent or temporary capacity as an Assistant Engineer and Subordinate under the Central Government; and
- (c) satisfies the Commission that he is in every respect suitable for appointment to the Service.

(4) It shall not be necessary to consult the Commission, under this rule, in the case of any person, if the Commission had been consulted in connection with his temporary promotion to the Service.

#### Part V.—Recruitment by transfer of an officer in Government Service

24. The Government may, in special cases and after consulting the Commission, transfer an officer in Government service, in India to the Service:

Provided that an officer of the Indian Service of Engineers or of the Royal Engineers may be appointed to a post borne upon the cadre of the Service without consultation with the Commission.

#### APPENDIX I

*List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as Exempting from Sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination [Vide Rule 13(b)].*

*Jagadhri University*.—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

*Andhra University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Annamalai University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

*Baroda University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1952.

*Benares Hindu University*.—

B.Sc. in Engineering.

B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met.)

*IIT University*.—B.E.

*Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University*.—B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Calcutta University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineer. B. Met. B.E. (Met.).

*East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee*.—B.Sc. (Eng.).

*Madras University*.—B.E.

*Mysore University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Osmania University, Hyderabad*.—B.E.

*Patna University*.—B.Sc. (Eng.).

*Poona University*.—B.E.

*Punjab University*.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Rajputana University*.—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Rangoon University*.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Roorkee University*.—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engg.

*Sagar University*.—B.E. (Hon.); B.E. (Pass).

*Travancore University*.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Bengal Engineering College*.—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal*.—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Communication Option), B.Ch.E.; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

*College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras*.—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering up to 1945; also for candidates admitted prior to 1945 and passed out by 1948.

*Delhi Polytechnic*.—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All India Council of Technical Education, known as National Diploma from April 1952.

*Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore*.—Diploma in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

*Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad*.—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

*MacLagan Engineering College*.—'A' Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

*School of Military Engineering Roorkee/Kirkee*.—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers up to 1953 for candidates who have obtained 66 per cent. of the total aggregate works.

*Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee*.—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

*Madras Institute of Technology, Madras*.—Diploma in Electronics, Diploma in Instrument Technology, Diploma in Automobile Engineering, Diploma in Aero-nautical Engineering.

*Adelaide University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Birmingham University*.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Bristol University*.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Cambridge University*.—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

*Cape Town, University*.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Dublin University*.—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

*Durham University*.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Edinburgh University*.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Glasgow University*.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Leeds University*.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Mining (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Liverpool University*.—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*London University*.—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy). (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926.

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) in or after 1935.

*Manchester University*.—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*McGill University, Montreal*.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

- Melbourne University*.—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.
- National University of Ireland*.—B.E.
- New Zealand University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- Oxford University*.—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.
- Queens University, Belfast*.—B.Sc. in Engineering.
- Queensland University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- Sheffield University*.—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930).
- B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree.)
- South Africa University*.—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.
- St. Andrews University*.—B.Sc. in Engineering.
- Sydney University*.—B.E. in Civil or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
- Victoria University, Manchester*—
- B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I and II) in Electrical Engineering.
- B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours, or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.
- B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.
- B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.
- B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.
- B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).
- Wales University*.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- Western Australia University*.—B.E.
- Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg*.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- City and Guilds College, Kensington*.—A.C.G.I.
- City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury*.—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognized equivalent).
- Faraday House, London*.—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.
- Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh*.—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.
- Kings College, London*.—Diploma in Engineering.
- Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E.).
- Royal Naval College, Greenwich*.—Professional Certificate for Constructors.
- Royal Technical College, Glasgow*.—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.
- Swiss Federal Institute of Technology*.—Diploma Graduation.
- University College, London*.—Diploma in Engineering.
- Institution of Civil Engineers*.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.
- Institution of Mechanical Engineers*.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers*.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.
- List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineer Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after*

*a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions, any period or exemption granted by the Institutions being included in Reckoning these three years.*

(Note.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936-1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of reaccrediting.)

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio) Civil (1950)c, Electrical (1941)c, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1941)c.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama) Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama), Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska): Civil (1940), Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona): Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois): Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute of, (Brooklyn, New York), Aeronautical, Chemical a, Civil a, Electrical a, Mechanical a.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California) Aeronautical (6-year course, 5-year course h (1940)), Chemical (5-year course) h, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), Chemical a, Civil a, Electrical a, Mechanical a, Metallurgical a.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.), Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio), Aeronautical c, Chemical c, Civil, Electrical c, Mechanical c, Metallurgical (1948) c.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina), Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York), Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College, (Clemson, South Carolina), Civil, Electrical Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado), Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum (Refining, Production) (1949).

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Coolins, Colorado), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado University of (Boulder, Colorado), Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York), Chemical b, Civil b, Electrical b, Industrial b, Mechanical b, Metallurgical b, Mining b.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York), Chemical (1941); (1942) d, Civil d, Electrical d, Mechanical d.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering, Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

- Dartmouth College, (Hanover, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).
- Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).
- Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware), Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado), Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).
- Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan), Aeronautical, Architectural, Chemical, (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), Chemical (1936-48; 1949) c-r, Electrical c-r, Mechanical c-r.
- Duke University (Durham, North Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio), Electrical (1948) a,c-r, Mechanical (1948) a,c-r, Metallurgical (1948) a,c-r, Structural (1948) a,c-r.
- Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida), Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil (includes Public Health Option (1948)), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.
- George Washington University, (Washington D.C.), Civil (1940); Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).
- Georgia Institute of Technology, (Atlanta, Georgia), Aeronautical c-r, Ceramic (1942) c-r, Chemical (1938); (1940) c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1949) c-r, Mechanical c-r, Textile (1949) c-r.
- Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.
- Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii), Civil (1951).
- Howard University (Washington, D.C.) Civil (1937-39); (1948), Electrical (1937-39); (1948), Mechanical (1937-39); (1948).
- Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), (1938), Mining (1938).
- Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).
- Illinois University of (Urbana, Illinois): Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining Sanitary (1950).
- Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa): Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.
- Iowa, State University of (Iowa, City, Iowa): Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including industrial option).
- Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas): Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical (including Power and Communication options (1949)), Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).
- Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky): Civil, Electrical, (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.
- Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.
- Lehigh University (Bethlehem Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.
- Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana): Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).
- Louisiana State University (University, Louisiana): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical and Industrial options (1950)), Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts): Textile (Engineering option, General Manufacturing option) (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physica (1949), General, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin): Civil-r, Electrical-r, Mechanical-r.

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland), Chemical (1942), Civil Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Aeronautical-r, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrical-r, General, Mechanical-r, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts): Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan): Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan): Agricultural (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota): Aeronautical, Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College, (State College, Mississippi): Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi): Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri): Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) [includes Petroleum option (1941), Mining Geology option (1950)].

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri): Chemical (1940), Civil [including Sanitary option (1950)], Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana): Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana): Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska): Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada): Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of: (Durham, New Hampshire): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico): Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York, College of the City of (New York, New York): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University): (Alfred, New York): Ceramic.

New ~~York~~ University (New York, New York): Aeronautical, Chemical (day and 7-year evening), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative, 1940), Mechanical.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey): Chemical (1950)a, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina): Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical (includes Aeronautical option) (1948).

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota): Architectural (1940), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota): Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942)c, Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Industrial (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois): Chemical (1947)c, Civil (1938)c, Electrical (1938)c, Industrial (1951)c, Mechanical (1938)c.

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana): Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio): Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio): Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950)f, Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma): Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon): Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, (Ceramics) (1938) Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1950), Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York): Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey): Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana): Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil Electrical, Engineering Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York): Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas): Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York): Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana): Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey): Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University: (St. Louis, Missouri): Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina): Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Generalf (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern California, University of (Los Angeles, California): Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas): Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c,

Stanford University (Stanford University, California): Civil, Electrical Industrial (1949), Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey): General.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York): Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1949)].

Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee): Chemical (1939) c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1950) c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Texas, A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas): Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil [Including Municipal and Sanitary option (1948)], Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5 year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industrials (Kingsville, Texas): Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile [Engineering option (1950)].

Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas): Mining, Mining option (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo Ohio): Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)].

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts): Civil Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma): Petroleum [including options in Refining and Production (1939)] c-r.

Union College (Schenectady, New York): Civil, Electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut): General (1939).

United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland): Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah): Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).

Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical Mining.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee): Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont): Civil (1936-38; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).

Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1951), Civil, (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia): Civil, Electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia): Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University Virginia): Chemical (1943), Civil Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri): Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (including Construction option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington): Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944). Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944), [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York): Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia): Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita, Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming, University of (Laramie, Wyoming): Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven Connecticut): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October, 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

#### LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE.

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, New York, New York).

The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).

Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).

Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).

Capitol Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).

Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).

Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).

Houston, University of Houston, Texas).

Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).

Northerop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).

Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).

Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma A. & M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).

The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).

Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana). R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).

Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).

Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).

Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

#### DISCONTINUED CURRICULA

Bliss Electrical School (Takoma Park, Washington, D.C.) (Accredited 1946-1950).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio), (Accredited 1948-1950).

Spartan School of Aeronautics (Tulsa, Oklahoma) (Accredited 1949-1951).

#### APPENDIX II

*List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide rule 13(c)]*

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

#### APPENDIX III

*Standard and Syllabus of the examination (vide Rule 18)*

Subjects	Marks
(a) Compulsory.	
(1) English (including Essay and Precis writing) ..	100
(2) General Knowledge ..	100
(3) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structure) ..	200
(4) Construction:	
<i>Paper I</i> .. .. ..	100
(i) Building Materials and Building Construction	
(ii) Design of Structures	
<i>Paper II</i> .. .. ..	100 200
Roads, Railways (General principles governing the design of Railways, Roads, Harbours and other works) ..	
(5) Surveying .. ..	100
(6) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply .. ..	100
(7) Personality Test .. ..	300
(b) Optional:	
Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Prime Movers .. ..	100
(2) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines .. ..	100
(3) Electrical Engineering .. ..	100
(4) Architecture and town Planning .. ..	100
(5) Mechanical Engineering .. ..	100

NOTE 1.—All papers must be answered in English.

**NOTE 2.**—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstance will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. A candidate must produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory training of Surveying, including practice surveying in a College or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal or the Head of the Department of Surveying in the College or Institution.

For the purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in Rule 13 of the foregoing rules or in Appendices I & II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

7. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. Deductions up to 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

9. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

#### APPENDIX IV

##### FEES

(See Rule 17)

1. Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A. To the Commission—

- (i) Re. 1/- when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.
- (ii) Rs. 81/8/- (Rs. 19/10/- in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by a treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

**NOTE 1.**—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

**NOTE 2.**—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1/- must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him, if, on receipt of his application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

**B. To the Medical Board—**

Rs. 16/- before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment). (Candidates are required to pay the medical fee in cash to the Medical Board concerned at the time of their Medical Examination.)

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for subsequent examinations or sections.

A refund of Rs. 75/- (Rs. 18/12/- in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will however be made to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82/8/- (Rs. 20/10/- in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes), but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

**APPENDIX V***Brief particulars regarding the Central Engineering Service, Class I*

1. Persons recruited to the Service under Part III of the Rules shall be on probation for a period of at least two years and they will receive pay in the time scale of Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850. On completion of the probationary period, if they have passed the prescribed departmental examinations and are considered fit for permanent appointment, they will be confirmed as Assistant Executive Engineers.

2. The Central Electric Engineering Service Class I, comprises a number of superior posts as follows:—

I. Executive Engineers—Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,150.

**II. Administrative (Selection) Posts—**

Superintending Engineers—Rs. 1,300—60—1,800.

Chief Engineer—(i) Rs. 2,000—125—2,250.

(ii) Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

3. Provident Fund.—Officers entering the Service, will be eligible to join the General Provident Fund and will be governed by the Rules regulating that Fund.

**APPENDIX VI**

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

**LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES****Assam****Throughout the State:—**

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmalli or Mali.
3. Brittial-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kalbartta or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangi.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

**Bihar****1. Throughout the State:—**

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadah, including Dhari or Dharhi.
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurarlar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—  
Bhumji.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—  
Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—  
Dabgar.

### Bombay

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambi.
5. Bhangi.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.

14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar or Haslar, or Halsavar.
17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Maher.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Menghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadia.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, Shindhaya,
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.
32. Sochi.
33. Timali.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujrat division:—  
Mochi.

3. In North Kanara district:—  
Kotegar.

### Madhya Pradesh

#### Scheduled Castes

#### Localities

1. Basor or Burud . . . . .	Throughout the State.	In Bilaspur district.
2. Bahna or Bahana . . . . .		In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.
3. Balahi or Balai . . . . .		In Bhandara and Sagar districts.
4. Chamari . . . . .		In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.
5. Doom . . . . .		In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.
6. Mang . . . . .		In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.
7. Mehtar or Bhangi . . . . .		In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
8. Mochi . . . . .		In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bala ghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.
9. Satnami . . . . .		In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
10. Audhelia . . . . .		In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
11. Bedar . . . . .		In Akola, Amaravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
12. Chadar . . . . .		In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
13. Dahait or Dahyat . . . . .		In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
14. Dewar . . . . .		In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
15. Dhanuk . . . . .		In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
16. Dohor . . . . .		In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
17. Ghasi or Ghasia . . . . .		In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
18. Holiya . . . . .		In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
19. Kaikadi . . . . .		In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.

20. Kotia . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimir, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh Districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district in Chhindwara district <i>except</i> in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district <i>except</i> in Damoh sub-division thereof.
21. Khangar . . . . .	In Bhandara, Buldhana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad districts.
22. Kori . . . . .	In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimir, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district <i>except</i> in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.
23. Madgi . . . . .	In Akola Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
24. Mahar or Mehra . . . . .	Throughout the State <i>except</i> in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Rujjar . . . . .	In Sohagpur taluk of Hoshangabad district.

**Madras and Andhra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baria.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandas.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghosi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holeya.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubli.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madarl.
43. Madiga.
44. Maila.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadai.
56. Painda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Panniandi.
64. Paralyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pu'ayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

**Orissa**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhella.
4. Badaik.

5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Barl.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedja or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamari.
19. Chandala (Chanda).
20. Cherua or Chhela.
21. Dandasli.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusiria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.
40. Irka.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katia.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Maher.
60. Mehtar or Bhangi.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paldi.
66. Painda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patikar or Patartanti or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanel.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnami.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tlor.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

### Punjab

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamari.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabhi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasli.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasli or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

### Uttar Pradesh

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Baiswar.
7. Bajaniya.

- |                                   |                         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 8. Bajgi.                         | 7. Bhulmali.            |
| 9. Balahar.                       | 8. Bhuiya.              |
| 10. Balmiki.                      | 9. Bhumij.              |
| 11. Bangali.                      | 10. Bind.               |
| 12. Banmanus.                     | 11. Chamar.             |
| 13. Bansphor.                     | 12. Dhoba.              |
| 14. Barwar.                       | 13. Doai.               |
| 15. Basor.                        | 14. Dom.                |
| 16. Bawariya.                     | 15. Dosadh.             |
| 17. Beldar.                       | 16. Ghasi.              |
| 18. Beriya.                       | 17. Gonrhi.             |
| 19. Bantu.                        | 18. Hari.               |
| 20. Bhoksa.                       | 19. Jalia Kaibartta.    |
| 21. Bhuiya.                       | 20. Jhalo Malo or Malo. |
| 22. Bhuyiar.                      | 21. Kadar.              |
| 23. Boria.                        | 22. Kandra.             |
| 24. Chamar.                       | 23. Kaora.              |
| 25. Chero.                        | 24. Karenga.            |
| 26. Dabgar.                       | 25. Kastha.             |
| 27. Dhangar.                      | 26. Kaur.               |
| 28. Dhanuk.                       | 27. Khaira.             |
| 29. Dharkar.                      | 28. Khatik.             |
| 30. Dhobi.                        | 29. Koch.               |
| 31. Dhusia or Jhusia.             | 30. Konai.              |
| 32. Dom.                          | 31. Konwar.             |
| 33. Domar.                        | 32. Kora.               |
| 34. Dusadh.                       | 33. Kotal.              |
| 35. Gharami.                      | 34. Lalbegi.            |
| 36. Ghasiya.                      | 35. Lodha.              |
| 37. Gual.                         | 36. Lohar.              |
| 38. Habura.                       | 37. Mahar.              |
| 39. Harl.                         | 38. Mahli.              |
| 40. Hela.                         | 39. Mal.                |
| 41. Jatava.                       | 40. Mallah.             |
| 42. Kalabaz.                      | 41. Malpahariya.        |
| 43. Kanjar.                       | 42. Mehtor.             |
| 44. Kapariya.                     | 43. Muchi.              |
| 45. Kárwal.                       | 44. Musahar.            |
| 46. Khariaha.                     | 45. Nagesia.            |
| 47. Kharot.                       | 46. Namasudra.          |
| 48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi). | 47. Nuniya.             |
| 49. Kol.                          | 48. Paliya.             |
| 50. Korwa.                        | 49. Pan.                |
| 51. Lalbegi.                      | 50. Pasi.               |
| 52. Majhwar.                      | 51. Patni.              |
| 53. Nat.                          | 52. Pod.                |
| 54. Pankha.                       | 53. Rabha.              |
| 55. Parahilya.                    | 54. Rajbanshi.          |
| 56. Pasl.                         | 55. Rajwar.             |
| 57. Patari.                       | 56. Sunri.              |
| 58. Rawat.                        | 57. Tiyar.              |
| 59. Saharya.                      | 58. Turi.               |
| 60. Sanurhiya.                    |                         |
| 61. Sansiya.                      |                         |
| 62. Shilpkar.                     |                         |
| 63. Turaiba.                      |                         |

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond.

#### West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelis.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.

#### Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).
12. Holeya.
13. Holeya Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.

15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindhollu (Chindollu).
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikilgar.
34. Sirkiband.

### **Madhya Bharat**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

### **Mysore**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

### **Patiala and East Punjab States Union**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.

### **Rajasthan**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khanger.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangi.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.

43. Tirgar.  
44. Valmiki.

### Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangl.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thorl.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

### Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kottan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar.)
19. Pathiyam.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

### Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

1. Aherl.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhl.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baorl.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangl.
10. Bidakla.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.

13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koll.
25. Koria.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasli.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangi.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thorl.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

### Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangl.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

### Bilaspur

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julahé.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule.

### Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai.
5. Holeya.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.

9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

**Delhi**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangi.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharammi.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
41. Sirkiband.

**Himachal Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangi or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagi.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.

18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdas or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangi.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwali.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dhandasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Dual.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotal.
29. Mali.
30. Bhuimall.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.

34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

**Vindhya (Pradesh)**

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

**APPENDIX VII**

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

**LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES**

**Assam**

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—
  1. Dimasa (Kachari).
  2. Garo.
  3. Hajong.
  4. Khasi and Jaintia.
  5. Any Kuki tribes.
  6. Lakher.
  7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
  8. Mikir.
  9. Any Naga tribes.
  10. Synteng.
2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—
  1. Abor.
  2. Aka.
  3. Apatani.
  4. Dafla.
  5. Galong.
  6. Khampti.
  7. Mishmi.
  8. Any Naga tribes.
  9. Singpho.
  10. Momba.
  11. Sherdukpen.
3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—
  1. Boro—Borokachari.
  2. Deori.
  3. Hojai.
  4. Kachari.
  5. Lalung.
  6. Mech.
  7. Miri.
  8. Rabha.

**Bihar**

1. Throughout the State:—
  1. Asur.
  2. Baiga.
  3. Bathudi.
  4. Bedia.
  5. Binjhia.

6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.

10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharia.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singbhumi, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhumi:—

**Bhumiij.**

**Bombay**

**Throughout the State:—**

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including
  - Bhagalis,
  - Bhil Garasia,
  - Dholi Bhil,
  - Dungri Bhil,
  - Dungri Garasia,
  - Mewasi Bhil,
  - Raval Bhil, and
  - Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhadia.
7. Dubla.
8. Garait or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Moli Dher.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including
  - Advichincher, and
  - Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patella.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valval.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

**Madhya Pradesh**

**In:—**

- (1) Melghat taluk of Amravati district,
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,

- (3) **Bhanupratappur.** Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdaipur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district.
- (5) Katghora taluk of Bilaspur district,
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district,
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,
- (8) Balod (Sanjari) taluk of Durg district,
- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
- (10) Harsud taluk of Nimar district,
- (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
- (12) Ambikapur, Balkunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:
1. Andh.
  2. Baiga.
  3. Bhalna.
  4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhulnhar-Bhumia.
  5. Bhatta.
  6. Bhil.
  7. Bhunjia.
  8. Binjhwar.
  9. Birhul or Birhor.
  10. Dhanwar.
  11. Gadaba or Gadhba.
  12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudla Muria].
  13. Halba.
  14. Kamar.
  15. Kawar or Kanwar.
  16. Kharia.
  17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
  18. Kol.
  19. Kolan.
  20. Korku.
  21. Korwa.
  22. Majhwar.
  23. Munda.
  24. Nagesia or Nagasia.
  25. Nihal.
  26. Oraon.
  27. Pardhan.
  28. Pardhi.
  29. Parja.
  30. Saonta or Saunta.
  31. Sawar or Sawara.

### **Madras and Andhra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.

5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Duhokouria, Hatu, Jatako and Joria,
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kanaiyriya, Dudu Kamarp, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosorlya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khatti—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Bentho Oriya, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putliya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its subsects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundlili, Penguin, Pydi, and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Malliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Iaccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

### **Orissa**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Balga.

3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhāl.
7. Binjhia or Binjhaoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kawar.
20. Kharia or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalis).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

**Punjab**

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—

Tibetan.

**West Bengal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

**Hyderabad**

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Bajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).

7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti

**Madhya Bharat**

1 Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharia.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Baiwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhilis and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

**Mysore**

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Molera.
6. Soligaru.

**Rajasthan**

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

**Saurashtra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

**Travancore-Cochin**

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayam.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Mathuvan.
12. Pallcyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

**Ajmer**

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

**Bhopal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

**Himachal Pradesh**

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—

Tibetan.

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Riang.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Pahika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

[No. 3372-E/54.]

**S.R.O. 1842.**—The Central Engineering Service, Class II, Recruitment Rules are published below for general information:—

**Part I.—General**

1. These Rules may be called the "Central Engineering Service, Class II, Recruitment Rules".
2. For the purpose of these rules—
  - (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
  - (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.
  - (c) "The Service" means the Central Engineering Service, Class II. The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, pay scales and special conditions of Service shall be as included in Appendix V to these rules.
  - (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any of the castes, communities, races and sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (*vide* Appendix VI).
  - (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (*vide* Appendix VII).

**Part II.—Methods of Recruitment**

3. Recruitment to the Service shall be made by any of the following methods:—
  - (a) By competitive examination in India in accordance with Part III of these rules.

- (b) By direct appointment in accordance with Part IV of these Rules of persons selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination.
- (c) By promotion in accordance with Part V of these Rules.
- (d) By transfer in accordance with Part VI of these Rules.

4. (a) All appointments to the Service or to posts borne upon the cadre of the Service shall be made by the Government.

(b) No appointment shall be made to the Service or to any post borne upon the cadre of the Service by any method not specified in Rule 3.

(c) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (b), the method or methods of recruitment to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies in the service or such vacancies therein as may be required to be filled during any particular period and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method shall be determined by the Government.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

### Part III.—Recruitment by competitive examination

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department, he shall state in his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 17 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.
- (b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may in the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate representation of the various communities and States of India.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be—

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or
- (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

**NOTE.**—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India.

Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.

- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz. 26th January 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break after the 26th January 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the Notice of the examination issued by the Commission under Rule 6.

NOTE.—The upper age limit will be relaxable—

- (1) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Castes or a Scheduled Tribe or is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (2) up to a maximum of six years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

Displaced persons from Pakistan or the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held upto the end of December 1954. The question whether the age concession should be continued thereafter is under consideration.

Save as provided above the limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service Department.

13. A candidate must have—

- (a) obtained a degree in Engineering from a university incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a Part A or Part B State Legislature in India; or
- (b) passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections *vide Appendix I*; or
- (c) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (d) passed the Honours Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he is recommended by the Central Government or a State Government and has passed examinations conducted by other institutions, the standard of which, in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the competitive examination shall be final.

15. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period from—

- (a) admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
- (b) employment under the Government.

16. No recommendations except those required in the application form shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

17. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

18. Examination under this part of these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix III.

19. (a) After every examination, the Commission shall make a list of candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order, so many candidates upto the number of vacancies announced under Rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination, and are considered by Government to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(b) For the purposes of Rule 5 of these Rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public Service.

20. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of a member of the Service, and a candidate who is found after examination by a Medical Board not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed. Only those candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.

In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

21. (a) The selected candidates shall be appointed as Assistant Engineers on probation for two years. Their pay shall commence from the date of appointment under these rules and their service for increments, leave and pension shall count from the same date. In the event of more than one candidate being appointed, their seniority *inter se* shall be determined according to their position in the competitive examination.

(b) On the completion of the period of probation, the Assistant Engineers shall, if considered fit for permanent appointment, be confirmed in their appointments.

(c) The Government may extend the period of two years specified in sub-rule (a) above.

(d) If on the expiration of the period of probation referred to in sub-rule (a) above or of any extension thereof under sub-rule (c) above as the case may be, the Government are of opinion that an Assistant Engineer is not fit for permanent employment, or if at any time during such period of probation or extension they are satisfied that an Assistant Engineer will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period or extension, they may discharge the Assistant Engineer or pass such order as they think fit.

(e) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b), (c) or (d) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

22. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

#### Part IV.—Recruitment by Selection

23. (1) Recruitment by selection shall be made from among Temporary Engineers and Temporary Section Officers employed on the Civil Engineering side of the Central Public Works Department after consultation with the Commission;

Provided that it shall not be necessary to consult the Commission, in the case of any person, if the Commission were consulted in connection with his temporary appointment to the Service.

(2) No person shall be eligible for selection under sub-rule (1) unless he would, but for age, be qualified for admission to the Service under Part III of these rules, and his age at the time of appointment to the Service is not more than 40 years.

(3) Merit shall be the primary consideration in determining a person's fitness for selection under this rule and no officer shall have any claim to appointment under this rule as of right.

#### Part V.—Recruitment by promotion

24. Recruitment by promotion shall be made by selection on the basis of merit from among permanent Section Officers employed in the Civil Engineering side of the Central Public Works Department.

#### Part VI.—Recruitment by transfer of an Officer in Government Service.

25. The Government may, in special cases, and after consulting the Commission if required, transfer an officer in Government service in India to the Service:

Provided that a permanent Central Government Servant may be appointed to a post borne on the cadre of the Service without consultation with the Commission.

#### APPENDIX I

*of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as Exempting from Sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination [Vide Rule 13(b)].*

*Aligarh University*.—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

*Andhra University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Annamalai University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

*Baroda University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1952.

*Benares Hindu University*.—

B.Sc. in Engineering.

B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met.).

*Bombay University*.—B.E.

*Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar, University*.—B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Calcutta University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, B. Met. B.E. (Met.).

*East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee*.—B.Sc. (Eng.).

*Madras University*.—B.E.

*Mysore University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Osmania University, Hyderabad.*—B.E.

*Patna University.*—B.Sc. (Eng.).

*Poona University.*—B.E.

*Punjab University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Rajputana University.*—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Rangoon University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Roorkee University.*—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engg.

*Sagar University.*—B.E. (Hon.); B.E. (Pass).

*Travancore University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Bengal Engineering College.*—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal.*—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Communication Option), B.Ch.E.; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

*College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.*—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering up to 1945; also for candidates admitted prior to 1945 and passed out by 1948.

*Delhi Polytechnic.*—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All India Council of Technical Education, known as National Diploma from April 1952.

*Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.*—Diploma in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

*Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.*—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

*Maclagan Engineering College.*—'A' Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

*School of Military Engineering Roorkee/Kirkee.*—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers up to 1953 for candidates who have obtained 66 per cent. of the total aggregate marks.

*Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.*—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

*Madras Institute of Technology, Madras.*—Diploma in Electronics, Diploma in Instrument Technology, Diploma in Automobile Engineering, Diploma in Aero-nautical Engineering.

*Adelaide University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Birmingham University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Bristol University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Cambridge University.*—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

*Cape Town, University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Dublin University.*—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

*Durham University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Edinburgh University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Glasgow University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Leeds University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Mining (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Liverpool University.*—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*London University.*—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy). (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926.

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) in or after 1935.

*Manchester University.*—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*McGill University, Montreal.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Melbourne University.*—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

*National University of Ireland.*—B.E.

*New Zealand University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Oxford University.*—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

*Queens University, Belfast.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Queensland University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Sheffield University.*—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree.)

*South Africa University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

*St. Andrews University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Sydney University.*—B.E. in Civil or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

*Victoria University, Manchester.*—

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I and II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours, or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.

B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).

*Wales University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Western Australia University.*—B.E.

*Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*City and Guilds College, Kensington.*—A.C.G.I.

*City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury.*—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognized equivalent).

*Faraday House, London.*—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

*Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.*—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

*Kings College, London.*—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E.).

*Royal Naval College, Greenwich.*—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

*Royal Technical College, Glasgow.*—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

*Swiss Federal Institute of Technology.*—Diploma Graduation.

*University College, London.*—Diploma in Engineering.

*Institution of Civil Engineers.*—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*Institution of Mechanical Engineers.*—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*Institution of Electrical Engineers.*—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineer Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers*

(India) for exemption from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions, any period or exemption granted by the Institutions being included in Reckoning these three years.

(NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936-1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of reaccrediting.)

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio) Civil (1950)c, Electrical (1941)c, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1941)c.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama) Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama), Aeronautical, Chemical (1950); Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska): Civil (1940), Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona): Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois): Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of, (Brooklyn, New York), Aeronautical, Chemical a, Civil a, Electrical a, Mechanical a.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California) Aeronautical [6-year course, 5-year courseh (1940)], Chemical (5-year courseh, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil-Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), Chemical a, Civil a, Electrical a, Mechanical a, Metallurgical a.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.), Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio), Aeronautical c, Chemical c, Civil, Electrical c, Mechanical c, Metallurgical (1948) c.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina), Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York), Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College, (Clemson, South Carolina), Civil, Electrical i Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado), Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum (Refining, Production) (1949).

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Coolins, Colorado), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado University of (Boulder, Colorado), Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York), Chemical b, Civil b, Electrical b, Industrial b, Mechanical b, Metallurgical b, Mining b.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York), Chemical (1941); (1942)d, Civil d, Electrical d, Mechanical d.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering, Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Dartmouth College, (Hanover, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware), Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado), Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan), Aeronautical, Architectural, Chemical, (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), Chemical (1936-48; 1949)c-r, Electricalc-r, Mechanicalc-r.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio), Electrical (1948)a,c-r, Mechanical (1948)a,c-r, Metallurgical (1948)a,c-r, Structural (1948)a,c-r.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida), Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil [includes Public Health Option (1948)], Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.

George Washington University, (Washington D.C.), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia Institute of Technology, (Atlanta, Georgia), Aeronauticalc-r, Ceramic (1942)c-r, Chemical (1938); (1940)c-r, Civilc-r, Electricalc-r, Industrial (1949)c-r, Mechanicalc-r, Textile (1949)c-r.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii), Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D.C.) Civil (1937-39); (1948), Electrical (1937-39); (1948), Mechanical (1937-39); (1948).

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Illinois University of (Urbana, Illinois): Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Generalf, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa): Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Generalf, Mechanical.

Iowa, State University of (Iowa, City, Iowa): Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas): Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical [including Power and Communication options (1949)], Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky): Civil, Electrical, (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana): Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University, Louisiana): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical [including Aeronautical and Industrial options (1950)], petroleum.

Lousvile, University of (Lousvile, Kentucky): Chemicalc, Civilc, Electricalc, Mechanicalc.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts): Textile (Engineering option, General Manufacturing option) (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physica (1949), Generalf, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin): Civilc-r, Electricalc-r, Mechanicalc-r.

Marryland, University of (College Park, Maryland), Chemical (1942), Civil Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Aeronaucalc-r, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electricalc-r, Generalf, Mechanicalc-r, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amberst, Massachusetts): Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan): Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan): Agricultural (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota): Aeronautical, Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College, (State College, Mississippi): Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi): Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri): Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) [includes Petroleum option (1941), Mining Geology option (1950)].

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri): Chemical (1940), Civil [including Sanitary option (1950)], Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana): Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana): Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska): Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada): Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of: (Durham, New Hampshire): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico): Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York, College of the City of (New York, New York): Civil, Electricala, Mechanicala.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University): (Alfred, New York): Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York): Aeronautical, (Chemical) (day and 7-year evening), Civila, Electricala, Industrial (Administrative, 1940), Mechanicala.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey): Chemical (1950)a, Civila, Electricala, Mechanicala.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina): Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical (includes Aeronautical option) (1948).

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota): Architectural (1940), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota): Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942)c, Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Industrial (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois): Chemical (1947)c, Civil (1938)c, Electrical (1938)c, Industrial (1951)c, Mechanical (1938)c.

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana): Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio): Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio): Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950)f, Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma): Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon): Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, (Ceramics) (1938) Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1950), Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York): Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey): Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana): Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil Electrical, Engineering Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York): Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas): Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York): Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana): Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey): Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University: (St. Louis, Missouri): Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina): Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Generalf (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern California, University of (Los Angeles, California): Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas): Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Stanford University (Stanford University, California): Civil, Electrical Industrial (1949), Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey): General.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York): Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1949)].

Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee): Chemical (1939) c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1950) c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Texas, A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas): Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil [including Municipal and Sanitary option (1948)], Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5 year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industrials (Kingsville, Texas): Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile [Engineering option (1950)].

Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas): Mining, Mining option (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo Ohio): Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)].

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts): Civil Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma): Petroleum [including options in Refining and Production (1939)] c-r.

Union College (Schenectady, New York): Civil, Electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut): General (1939).

United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland): Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah): Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).

Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical Mining.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee): Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont): Civil (1936-38; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).

Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia): Civil, Electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia): Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University, Virginia): Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri): Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (Including Construction option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington): Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944), [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York): Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia): Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita, Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming, University of (Laramie, Wyoming): Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven Connecticut): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1946, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October, 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

#### LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE.

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, New York, New York).

The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).

Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).

Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).

Capitol Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).

Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).

Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).

Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).

Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).

Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).

Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).

Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma A. & M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).

The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).

Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana). R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).

Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).

Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).

Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

#### DISCONTINUED CURRICULA

Bliss Electrical School (Takoma Park, Washington, D.C.) (Accredited 1948-1950).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio), (Accredited 1948-1950).

Spartan School of Aeronautics (Tulsa, Oklahoma) (Accredited 1949-1951).

#### APPENDIX II

*List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide rule 18(c)].*

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

#### APPENDIX III

*Standard and Syllabus of the examination (vide Rule 18).*

Subjects	Marks
(a) Compulsory:—	
(1) English (including Essay and precis writing) ..	.. 100
(2) General Knowledge ..	.. 100
(3) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory or Structures) ..	.. 200
(4) Construction: Paper I.	
(i) Building Materials and Building Construction ..	.. 100
(ii) Design of Structures ..	.. 100
Paper II.	200
Roads, Railway (General principles governing the design of Railways, Roads, Harbours and others works) ..	.. 100
(5) Surveying ..	.. 100
(6) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply ..	.. 100
(7) Personality Test ..	.. 300
TOTAL	.. 1,100
(b) Optional:—Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Prime Movers ..	.. 100
(2) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Mechanics ..	.. 100
(3) Electrical Engineering ..	.. 100
(4) Mechanical Engineering ..	.. 100

NOTE 1.—All papers must be answered in English.

NOTE 2.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. A candidate must produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying including practical surveying in a College or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal or the Head of the Department of Surveying in the College or Institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in Rule 13 of the foregoing rules or in Appendices I & II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

7. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. Deductions up to 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

9. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

#### APPENDIX IV

##### FEES

(See Rule 17)

1. Candidates must pay the following fees:

A. To the Commission—

- (i) Re. 1/- when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.
- (ii) Rs. 81/8/- (Rs. 19/10/- in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by a treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1/- must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him, if, on receipt of his application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

**B. To the Medical Board—**

Rs. 16/- before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment). (Candidates are required to pay the medical fee in cash to the Medical Board concerned at the time of their Medical Examination.)

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for subsequent examinations or selections.

A refund of Rs. 75/- (Rs. 18/12/- in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will however be made to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82/8/- (Rs. 20/10/- in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes), but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

**APPENDIX V**

*Brief particulars regarding the Central Engineering Service, Class II.*

1. Persons recruited to the Service under Part III of the Rules shall be on probation for a period of at least two years and they will receive pay in the time scale of Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650—E.B.—30—800. On completion of the probationary period, if they have passed the prescribed departmental examinations and are considered fit for permanent appointment, they will be confirmed as Assistant Engineers.

2. The Central Engineering Service, Class II, consists of a number of posts of Assistant Engineers (Sub-Divisional Officers) but persons recruited to the Service will be eligible for promotion to the Central Engineering Service, Class I, if they fulfil the conditions laid down in the recruitment rules for that service. The Central Engineering Service, Class I, comprises a number of superior posts as follows:—

1. Executive Engineers—Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

**II. Administrative (Selection) Posts—**

Superintending Engineers—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Chief Engineer—(i) Rs. 2,000—125—2,250.  
(ii) Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

3. Provident Fund.—Officers entering the Central Engineering Service, Class II, will be eligible to join the General Provident Fund and will be governed by the Rules regulating that Fund.

**APPENDIX VI**

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

**LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES**

**Assam**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmalli or Malli.
3. Brittial-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kalbartha or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangi.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

**Bihar**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dholi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurarjar.
14. Lalbegi.

15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

**Bhumij.**

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

**Bhulya.**

4. In Shahabad district:—  
Dabgar.

**Bombay**

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambi.
5. Bhangi.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.

10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar, or Haslar; or Hulsavar.
17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Maher.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghal, or Menghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadia.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingday, or Shingadaya.
32. Sochi.
33. Timali.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujarat division:—

**Mochi:**

3. In North Kanara district:—  
Kotegar.

**Madhya Pradesh**

**Scheduled Castes**

**Localities**

1. Basor or Burud . . . . .	} Throughout the State.	. . . . .
2. Bahna or Bahana . . . . .		. . . . .
3. Balahi or Balai . . . . .		. . . . .
4. Chamari . . . . .		. . . . .
5. Dom . . . . .		. . . . .
6. Mang . . . . .		. . . . .
7. Mehtar or Bhangi . . . . .		. . . . .
8. Mochi . . . . .		. . . . .
9. Satnami . . . . .		. . . . .
10. Audhelia . . . . .		In Bilaspur, district.
11. Bedar . . . . .		In Akola Amravati and Buldana districts.
12. Chadar . . . . .		In Bhandara and Sagar districts.
13. Dahait or Dahayat . . . . .		In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district
14. Dewar . . . . .		In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.
15. Dhanuk . . . . .		In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.
16. Dohor . . . . .		In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
17. Ghasi or Ghasia . . . . .		In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.
18. Holiya . . . . .		In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
19. Kaikadi . . . . .		In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.

	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Localities</i>
20. Kotia . . . . .		In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimir, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh Districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district <i>except</i> in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district <i>except</i> in Damoh sub-division thereof.
21. Khangar . . . . .		In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
22. Kori . . . . .		In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimir, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts and in Hoshangabad district <i>except</i> in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof
23. Madgi . . . . .		In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
24. Mahar or Mehra . . . . .		Throughout the State <i>except</i> in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Rujjar . . . . .		In Sohagpur taluk of Hoshangabad district.
<b>Madras and Andhra</b>		
Throughout the State:—		
1. Adi Andhra.		41. Kurichchan.
2. Adi Dravida.		42. Madari.
3. Adi Karnataka.		43. Madiga.
4. Ajila.		44. Maila.
5. Arunthathiyar.		45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
6. Bairia.		46. Mala Dasu.
7. Bakuda.		47. Malasar.
8. Bandi.		48. Matangi.
9. Bariki.		49. Mavilan.
10. Bavuri.		50. Moger.
11. Bellara.		51. Muchi.
12. Byagari.		52. Mundala.
13. Chachati.		53. Nalakeyava.
14. Chakkiliyan.		54. Nayadl.
15. Chalavadi.		55. Pagadai.
16. Chamar.		56. Painda.
17. Chandala.		57. Paky.
18. Cheruman.		58. Pallan.
19. Dandas.		59. Pambada.
20. Devendrakulathan.		60. Pamidi.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.		61. Panan.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.		62. Panchama.
23. Godagali.		63. Panniandi.
24. Godari.		64. Paraiyan.
25. Godda.		65. Paravan.
26. Gosangi.		66. Pulayan.
27. Haela.		67. Puthirai Vannan.
28. Hleya.		68. Raneyar.
29. Jagguli.		69. Samagara.
30. Jambuvulu.		70. Samban.
31. Kadan.		71. Sapari.
32. Kalledi.		72. Semman.
33. Kanakkan.		73. Thoti.
34. Karlmpalan.		74. Tiruvalluvar.
35. Kodalo.		75. Valluvan.
36. Koosa.		76. Valmiki.
37. Koraga.		77. Vettuvan.
38. Kudubi.		<b>Orissa</b>
39. Kudumban.		
40. Kuravan.		
Throughout the State:—		
		1. Adi-Andhra.
		2. Amant or Amat.

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 3. Audhelia.                 | 75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanti or Patua. |
| 4. Badaik.                   | 76. Pradhan.                                  |
| 5. Bagheti.                  | 77. Rajna.                                    |
| 6. Bajikar.                  | 78. Relli.                                    |
| 7. Bari.                     | 79. Sabakhia.                                 |
| 8. Bariki.                   | 80. Samasi.                                   |
| 9. Basor or Burud.           | 81. Sanei.                                    |
| 10. Bauri.                   | 82. Sapari.                                   |
| 11. Bauti.                   | 83. Satnami.                                  |
| 12. Bavuri.                  | 84. Sidhria.                                  |
| 13. Bedia or Bejia.          | 85. Sinduria.                                 |
| 14. Beldar.                  | 86. Siyal.                                    |
| 15. Bhata.                   | 87. Sukuli.                                   |
| 16. Bhumij.                  | 88. Tamadia.                                  |
| 17. Chachatl.                | 89. Tamudia.                                  |
| 18. Chamari.                 | 90. Tiar or Tior.                             |
| 19. Chandala (Chandal).      | 91. Turi.                                     |
| 20. Cherua or Chhella.       | 92. Valamiki or Valmiki.                      |
| 21. Dandasi.                 |   |
| 22. Desuabhumij.             |   |
| 23. Dewar.                   |   |
| 24. Dhanwar.                 |   |
| 25. Dharua.                  |   |
| 26. Dhoba or Dhobi.          | <b>Punjab</b>                                 |
| 27. Dom or Dombo.            | Throughout the State:—                        |
| 28. Dcsadha.                 |   |
| 29. Ganda.                   |   |
| 30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra. | 1. Ad Dharmi.                                 |
| 31. Ghasi or Ghasia.         | 2. Bangali.                                   |
| 32. Ghogia.                  | 3. Barar.                                     |
| 33. Ghusuria.                | 4. Batwal.                                    |
| 34. Godagali.                | 5. Bawaria.                                   |
| 35. Godari.                  | 6. Bazigar.                                   |
| 36. Godra.                   | 7. Balmiki or Chura.                          |
| 37. Gokha.                   | 8. Bhanjra.                                   |
| 38. Gunju or Ganju.          | 9. Chamari.                                   |
| 39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.   | 10. Chanal.                                   |
| 40. Irika.                   | 11. Dagi.                                     |
| 41. Jaggali.                 | 12. Dhanak.                                   |
| 42. Kandra or Kandara.       | 13. Dumna or Mahasha.                         |
| 43. Karua.                   | 14. Gagra.                                    |
| 44. Katia.                   | 15. Gandhila.                                 |
| 45. Kela.                    | 16. Kabirpanthi.                              |
| 46. Khadala.                 | 17. Khatik.                                   |
| 47. Kodalo.                  | 18. Kori or Kol.                              |
| 48. Kori.                    | 19. Marija or Marecha.                        |
| 49. Kumbhar.                 | 20. Mazhabi.                                  |
| 50. Kurunga.                 | 21. Megh.                                     |
| 51. Laban.                   | 22. Nat.                                      |
| 52. Laheri.                  | 23. Od.                                       |
| 53. Madari.                  | 24. Pasi.                                     |
| 54. Madiga.                  | 25. Perna.                                    |
| 55. Mahuria.                 | 26. Pherera.                                  |
| 56. Mala or Jhala.           | 27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.                      |
| 57. Mang.                    | 28. Sanhal.                                   |
| 58. Mangan.                  | 29. Sanhal.                                   |
| 59. Mehra or Maher.          | 30. Sansi.                                    |
| 60. Mehtar or Bhangi.        | 31. Sapela.                                   |
| 61. Mewar.                   | 32. Sarera.                                   |
| 62. Mochi or Muchi.          | 33. Sikligar.                                 |
| 63. Mundapotta.              | 34. Sirkiband.                                |
| 64. Nagarchi.                |   |
| 65. Paidi.                   | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>                          |
| 66. Paintia.                 | Throughout the State:—                        |
| 67. Pamidi.                  |   |
| 68. Pan or Pano.             | 1. Agariya.                                   |
| 69. Panchama.                | 2. Badi.                                      |
| 70. Panika.                  | 3. Badhik.                                    |
| 71. Panka.                   | 4. Baheliya.                                  |
| 72. Pantanti.                | 5. Baiga.                                     |
| 73. Pap.                     | 6. Baiswar.                                   |
| 74. Pasi.                    | 7. Bajaniya.                                  |
|                              | 8. Bajgi.                                     |
|                              | 9. Balahar.                                   |
|                              | 10. Balmiki.                                  |

- |                                   |                         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 11. Bangali.                      | 11. Chamari.            |
| 12. Banmanus.                     | 12. Dhoba.              |
| 13. Bansphor.                     | 13. Dcrai.              |
| 14. Barwar.                       | 14. Dom.                |
| 15. Basor.                        | 15. Dosadh.             |
| 16. Bawariya.                     | 16. Ghasi.              |
| 17. Beldar.                       | 17. Gonrhi.             |
| 18. Beriya.                       | 18. Hari.               |
| 19. Bhantu.                       | 19. Jalla Kalibartta.   |
| 20. Bhoksa.                       | 20. Jhalo Malo or Malo. |
| 21. Bhuiya.                       | 21. Kadar.              |
| 22. Bhuyiar.                      | 22. Kandra.             |
| 23. Boria.                        | 23. Kaora.              |
| 24. Chamar.                       | 24. Karenaga.           |
| 25. Chero.                        | 25. Kastha.             |
| 26. Dabgar.                       | 26. Kaur.               |
| 27. Dhangar.                      | 27. Khaira.             |
| 28. Dhanuk.                       | 28. Khatik.             |
| 29. Dharkar.                      | 29. Koch.               |
| 30. Dhobi.                        | 30. Konai.              |
| 31. Dhusia or Jhusia.             | 31. Konwar.             |
| 32. Dom.                          | 32. Kora.               |
| 33. Domar.                        | 33. Kctal.              |
| 34. Dusadh.                       | 34. Lalbegi.            |
| 35. Gharaml.                      | 35. Lodha.              |
| 36. Ghasiya.                      | 36. Lohar.              |
| 37. Gual.                         | 37. Maher.              |
| 38. Habura.                       | 38. Mahli.              |
| 39. Hari.                         | 39. Mal.                |
| 40. Hela.                         | 40. Mallah.             |
| 41. Jatava.                       | 41. Malpahariya.        |
| 42. Kalabaz.                      | 42. Mehtor.             |
| 43. Kanjar.                       | 43. Muchl.              |
| 44. Kapariya.                     | 44. Musahar.            |
| 45. Karwal.                       | 45. Nagesia.            |
| 46. Khairaha.                     | 46. Namasudra.          |
| 47. Kharot.                       | 47. Nunlyia.            |
| 48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi). | 48. Paliya.             |
| 49. Kol.                          | 49. Pan.                |
| 50. Korwa.                        | 50. Pasi.               |
| 51. Lalbegi.                      | 51. Patni.              |
| 52. Majhwar.                      | 52. Pod.                |
| 53. Nat.                          | 53. Rabha.              |
| 54. Pankha.                       | 54. Rajbanshi.          |
| 55. Parahiya.                     | 55. Rajwar.             |
| 56. Pasi.                         | 56. Sunri.              |
| 57. Patarl.                       | 57. Tiyar.              |
| 58. Rawat.                        | 58. Turi.               |
| 59. Saharya.                      |                         |
| 60. Sanurhlya.                    |                         |
| 61. Sansiya.                      |                         |
| 62. Shilpkar.                     |                         |
| 63. Turaiha.                      |                         |

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond

#### West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelis
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhuiyali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumiij.
10. Bind.

#### Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawan-dlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holeya Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Maher.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 20. Malajangam.           | 21. Megh.                |
| 21. Mala Masti.           | 22. Nat.                 |
| 22. Mala Sale (Netkani).  | 23. Od.                  |
| 23. Mala Sanyasi.         | 24. Pasi.                |
| 24. Mang.                 | 25. Perna.               |
| 25. Mang Garodi.          | 26. Pherera.             |
| 26. Manne.                | 27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi. |
| 27. Mashti.               | 28. Sanhal.              |
| 28. Mehtar.               | 29. Sanhal.              |
| 29. Mitha Ayyalvar.       | 30. Sansi.               |
| 30. Mochl.                | 31. Sapela.              |
| 31. Samagara.             | 32. Sarera.              |
| 32. Sindholu (Chindollu). | 33. Sikligar.            |
|                           | 34. Sirkiband.           |

**Madhya Bharat**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatlik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

**Mysore**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovl.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

**Patiala and East Punjab States Union**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangall.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatlik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.

**Rajasthan**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badl.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhanklia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadla Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangi.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

**Saurashtra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.

- 8. Hadi.
- 9. Meghwali.
- 10. Senva.
- 11. Shemalia.
- 12. Thori.
- 13. Turi.
- 14. Turi-Barot.
- 15. Vankar.
- 28. Meghwal.
- 29. Mochi.
- 30. Nat.
- 31. Pasi.
- 32. Raigar.
- 33. Rawal.
- 34. Sarbhangi.
- 35. Sargara.
- 36. Satia.
- 37. Thori.
- 38. Tirgar.
- 39. Kanjar.
- 40. Sansi.

**Travancore-Cochin**

Throughout the State:—

- 1. Ayyanavar.
- 2. Bharatar.
- 3. Chakkiliyan.
- 4. Domban.
- 5. Eravalan.
- 6. Kakkalan.
- 7. Kanakkan.
- 8. Kavara.
- 9. Kootan (Koodan).
- 10. Kuravan.
- 11. Mannan.
- 12. Nayadi.
- 13. Padannan.
- 14. Pallan.
- 15. Palluvan.
- 16. Panan.
- 17. Paravan.
- 18. Parayan (Sambavar.)
- 19. Pathiyan.
- 20. Perumannan.
- 21. Pulayan.
- 22. Thandan.
- 23. Ulladan.
- 24. Uraly.
- 25. Vallon.
- 26. Valluvan.
- 27. Vannan.
- 28. Velan.
- 29. Vetan.
- 30. Vettuvan.

**Ajmer**

Throughout the State:—

- 1. Aheri.
- 2. Bagri.
- 3. Balai.
- 4. Bambhi.
- 5. Bansphod.
- 6. Baroi.
- 7. Bargi.
- 8. Bazigar.
- 9. Bhangi.
- 10. Bidakia.
- 11. Chammar.
- 12. Dabgar.
- 13. Dhanak.
- 14. Dhed.
- 15. Dhobi.
- 16. Dholi.
- 17. Dom.
- 18. Garoda.
- 19. Gancha.
- 20. Jatava.
- 21. Kalbelia.
- 22. Khangar.
- 23. Khatik.
- 24. Koli.
- 25. Koria.
- 26. Kuchband.
- 27. Mahar.

**Bhopal**

Throughout the State:—

- 1. Balahi.
- 2. Basar.
- 3. Bedia.
- 4. Beldar.
- 5. Chamar.
- 6. Chitar.
- 7. Dhanuk.
- 8. Dome.
- 9. Khatik.
- 10. Koli.
- 11. Kanjar.
- 12. Mehtar, Bhangi.
- 13. Mehar.
- 14. Mang.
- 15. Nut.
- 16. Silawat.

**Bilaspur**

Throughout the State:—

- 1. Chamar.
- 2. Julahé.
- 3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
- 4. Chuhre.
- 5. Hesi (Turi).
- 6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
- 7. Bangall.
- 8. Sarehde.
- 9. Daule.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

- 1. Adi Dravida.
- 2. Adi Karnataka.
- 3. Adiya.
- 4. Balagal.
- 5. Holeya.
- 6. Madiga.
- 7. Muchi.
- 8. Mundala.
- 9. Panchama.
- 10. Paraya.
- 11. Samagara.

**Delhi**

Throughout the State:—

- 1. Adi-Dharmi.
- 2. Agria.
- 3. Aheria.
- 4. Balai.
- 5. Banjara.
- 6. Bawaria.
- 7. Bazigar.

8. Bhangi.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
41. Sirkiband.

**Himachal Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangi or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagi.
13. Dacle.
14. Dhaki or Toorl.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdas or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

**Kutch**  
Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangi.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwali.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dhndasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Dual.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotal.
29. Mall.
30. Bhuimali.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandha.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

## APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

### LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

#### **Assam**

**1. In the Autonomous Districts:—**

1. Dimasa (Kachari).
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.
5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Lakher.
7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
8. Mikir.
9. Any Naga tribes.
10. Synteng.

**2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—**

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.
4. Dafia.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.
7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes.
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen.

**3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—**

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.
5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha

#### **Bihar**

**1. Throughout the State:—**

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharia.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.

23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

**2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhuj:**

#### Bhumiij.

#### **Bombay**

**Throughout the State:—**

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including  
    Bhagalia,  
    Bhil Garasia,  
    Dholl Bhil,  
    Dungri Bhil,  
    Dungri Garaśia,  
    Mewasi Bhil,  
    Raval Bhil, and  
    Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including  
    Advichincher, and  
    Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valval.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

#### **Madhya Pradesh**

**In—**

- (1) Melghat taluk of Amravati district,
- (2) Balhar tahsil of Balaghat district,
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Bilapur, Dantewara, Jagdaipur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district.
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdchi tahsils of Betul district.
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district.
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district.
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district.
- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district,

- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district.  
 (10) Harsud taluk of Nimar district.  
 (11) Dharanjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district.  
 (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Jauakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sijapur tahsils of Sarguja district:  
 1. Andh.  
 2. Baiga.  
 3. Bhaina.  
 4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhulnhar-Bhumia.  
 5. Bhattra.  
 6. Bhil.  
 7. Bhunjia.  
 8. Binjhwar.  
 9. Birhul or Birhor.  
 10. Dhanwar.  
 11. Gadaba or Gadhba.  
 12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudla Muria].  
 13. Halba.  
 14. Kamar.  
 15. Kawar or Kanwar.  
 16. Kharia.  
 17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.  
 18. Kol.  
 19. Kolan.  
 20. Korku.  
 21. Korwa.  
 22. Majhwar.  
 23. Munda.  
 24. Nagesia or Nagasia.  
 25. Nihal.  
 26. Oraon.  
 27. Pardhan.  
 28. Pardi.  
 29. Parja.  
 30. Saonta or Saunta.  
 31. Sawar or Sawara.

### Madras and Andhra

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerjlam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangl Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Duhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.

10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Bentho Oriya, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putliya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its subsects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundilli, Pengu, Pydi, and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Jaccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

### Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhal.
7. Binjhia or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.

18. Juang.
19. Kawar.
20. Kharia or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalis).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

**Punjab**

In Spiti and Lahaul In Kangra District:—

Tibetan.

**West Bengal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mr. u.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

**Hyderabad**

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Bajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

**Madhya Bharat**

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharia.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and

Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhilis and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

**Mysore**

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Irulliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Moleru.
6. Soligaru.

**Rajasthan**

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

**Saurashtra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

**Travancore-Cochin**

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Mathuvan.
12. Pallcyen.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

**Ajmer**

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

**Bhopal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

**Himachal Pradesh**

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—

Tibetan.

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Riang.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biyar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

[No. 3373-E/54.]

New Delhi the 21st May 1954

**S.R.O. 1843.**—The Central Engineering Electrical Service, Class I, Recruitment Rules are published below for general information:—

**Part I.—General**

1. These Rules may be called the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I, Recruitment Rules.
2. For the purpose of these rules—
  - (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
  - (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.
  - (c) "The Service" means the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I. The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, pay scales and special conditions of Service shall be as included in Appendix V to these rules.
  - (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any of the castes, communities, races and sects etc., notified as such by the President of India (*vide* Appendix VI).
  - (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (*vide* Appendix VII).

**Part II.—Methods of Recruitment**

3. Recruitment to the Service shall be made by any of the following methods:—
  - (a) By competitive examination in India in accordance with Part III of these rules.

- (b) By promotion in accordance with Part IV of these Rules.
- (c) By transfer in accordance with Part V of these Rules.

4. (a) All appointments to the Service or to posts borne upon the cadre of the Service shall be made by the Government.

(b) No appointment shall be made to the Service or to any post borne upon the cadre of the Service by any method not specified in Rule 3.

Provided that the officers named in the Notification No. E.4, dated the 3rd July 1948 of the Government of India, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power shall be deemed to have been duly appointed to the Service.

(c) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (b), the method or methods of recruitment to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies in the service or such vacancies therein as may be required to be filled during any particular period and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method shall be determined by the Government.

Provided that all recruitment by competitive examination (*vide* Part III of the rules) shall be to the grade of Assistant Electrical Engineer Class I only.

Seventy-five per cent. of the vacancies in the grade of Electrical Engineer, Class I, shall be filled by promotion of Assistant Electrical Engineer, Class I, the rest of the vacancies being filled by promotion and/or by transfer in accordance with Parts IV and V of the rules respectively.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

### **Part III.—Recruitment by competitive examination**

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department, he shall state in his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 17 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.
- (b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may in the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate representation of the various communities and States of India.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be—

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or
- (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

**NOTE.—**The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India.

Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 18th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, *viz.* 26th January 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break after the 26th January 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the Notice of the examination issued by the Commission under Rule 6.

NOTE.—The upper age limit will be relaxable—

- (1) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (2) up to a maximum of six years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

Displaced persons from Pakistan or the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held up to the end of December 1954. The question whether the age concession should be continued thereafter is under consideration.

Save as provided above the limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service/Department.

13. A candidate must have—

- (a) obtained a degree in Engineering from a university incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a Part A or Part B State Legislature in India; or
- (b) passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections *vide* Appendix; or
- (c) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (d) passed the Honours Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he is recommended by the Central Government or a State Government and has passed examinations conducted by other institutions, the standard of which, in the opinion of the Commission justified his admission to the examination.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the competitive examination shall be final.

15. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period from—

- (a) admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
- (b) employment under the Government.

16. No recommendations except those required in the application form shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

17. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

18. Examination under this part of these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix III.

19. (a) After every examination, the Commission shall make a list of candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order, so many candidates upto the number of vacancies announced under Rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination, and are considered by Government to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(b) For the purposes of Rule 5 of these Rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public Service.

20. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of a member of the Service, and a candidate who is found after examination by a Medical Board not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed. Only those candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.

In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

21. (a) The selected candidates shall be appointed as Assistant Electrical Engineers on probation for two years. Their pay shall commence from the date of appointment under these rules and their service for increments, leave and pension shall count from the same date. In the event of more than one candidate being appointed, their seniority *inter se* shall be determined according to their position in the competitive examination.

(b) On the completion of the period of probation, the Assistant Electrical Engineers shall, if considered fit for permanent appointment, be confirmed in their appointments.

(c) The Government may extend the period of two years specified in sub-rule (a) above.

(3) If on the expiration of the period of probation referred to in sub-rule (a) above or of any extension thereof under sub-rule (c) above as the case may be, the Government are of opinion that an Assistant Electrical Engineer is not fit for permanent empployment, or if at any time during such period of probation or extension they are satisfied that an Assistant Electrical Engineer will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period or extension, they may discharge the Assistant Electrical Engineer or pass such order as they think fit.

(e) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) or (d) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

22. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

#### Part IV.—Recruitment by Promotion

23. (1) No Assistant Engineer, in the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II, shall be promoted as Assistant Electrical Engineer, Class I.

(2) Recruitment by promotion to the Grade of Electrical Engineer, Class I shall be made by selection from among permanent Assistant Engineers in the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II, after consultation with the Commission. No officer shall have any claim to such promotion as of right.

(3) No Assistant Engineer shall be eligible for promotion to the Service, unless he—

- (a) would, but for age, be qualified for admission to the competitive examination under Part III of these rules;
- (b) has rendered at least three years service, in a permanent or temporary capacity, as an Assistant Engineer or as an Assistant Engineer and Subordinate under the Central Government; and
- (c) satisfies the Commission that he is in every respect suitable for appointment to the Service.

Provided that where an Assistant Engineer in the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II, does not possess the educational qualifications prescribed in Part III of these rules but possesses special experience in some particular line of Electrical or Mechanical Engineering, e.g. air conditioning, he may, with the approval of the Union Public Service Commission, be selected for recruitment by promotion to this Service.

(4) It shall not be necessary to consult the Commission, under this rule, in the case of any person, if the Commission had been consulted in connection with his temporary promotion to the Service.

#### Part V.—Recruitment by transfer of an Officer in Government Service

24. The Government may, in special cases and after consulting the Commission, transfer an officer in Government service in India to the Service:

Provided that an officer of the Indian Service of Engineers or of the Royal Engineers may be appointed to a post borne upon the cadre of the Service without consultation with the Commission.

#### APPENDIX I

*List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as Exempting from Sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination [Vide Rule 13(b)].*

*Aligarh University.*—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

*Andhra University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Annamalai University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

*Baroda University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1952.

*Benares Hindu University.*—

B.Sc. in Engineering.

B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met.)

*Bombay University.*—B.E.

*Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University.*—B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Calcutta University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineer. B. Met. B.E. (Met.).

*East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee.*—B.Sc. (Eng.).

*Madras University.*—B.E.

*Mysore University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Osmania University, Hyderabad.*—B.E.

*Patna University.*—B.Sc. (Eng.).

*Poona University.*—B.E.

*Punjab University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Rajputana University.*—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Rangoon University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Roorkee University.*—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engg.

*Sagar University.*—B.E. (Hon.); B.E. (Pass).

*Travancore University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Bengal Engineering College.*—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal.*—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Communication Option), B.Ch.E.; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

*College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.*—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering up to 1945; also for candidates admitted prior to 1945 and passed out by 1948.

*Delhi Polytechnic.*—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All India Council of Technical Education, known as National Diploma for April 1952.

*Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.*—Diploma in Electrical Techonology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

*Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.*—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

*Maclagan Engineering College.*—‘A’ Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

*School of Military Engineering Roorkee/Kirkee.*—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers up to 1953 for candidates who have obtained 66 per cent. of the total aggregate marks.

*Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.*—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

*Madras Institute of Technology, Madras.*—Diploma in Electronics, Diploma in Instrument Technology, Diploma in Automobile Engineering, Diploma in Aero-nautical Engineering.

*Adelaide University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Birmingham University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Bristol University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Cambridge University.*—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

*Cape Town University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Dublin University.*—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

*Durham University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Edinburgh University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Glasgow University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Leeds University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Mining (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Liverpool University.*—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*London University.*—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy). (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926.

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) in or after 1935.

*Manchester University.*—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*McGill University, Montreal.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Melbourne University.*—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

*National University of Ireland.*—B.E.

*New Zealand University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Oxford University.*—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

*Queens University, Belfast.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Queensland University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Sheffield University.*—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree.)

*South Africa University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

*St. Andrews University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Sydney University.*—B.E. in Civil or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

*Victoria University, Manchester.*—

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I and II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours, or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.

B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).

*Wales University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Western Australia University.*—B.E.

*Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*City and Guilds College, Kensington.*—A.C.G.I.

*City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury.*—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognized equivalent).

*Faraday House, London.*—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

*Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.*—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

*Kings College, London.*—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E.).

*Royal Naval College, Greenwich.*—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

*Royal Technical College, Glasgow.*—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

*Swiss Federal Institute of Technology.*—Diploma Graduation.

*University College, London.*—Diploma in Engineering.

*Institution of Civil Engineers.*—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*Institution of Mechanical Engineers.*—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*Institution of Electrical Engineers.*—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineer Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers*

(India) for exemption from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions, any period or exemption granted by the Institutions being included in Reckoning these three years.

(NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936-1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of reaccrediting.)

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio) Civil (1950)c, Electrical (1941)c, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1941)c.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama) Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama), Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska): Civil (1940), Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona): Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois): Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of, (Brooklyn, New York), Aeronautical, Chemical a, Civil a, Electrical a, Mechanical a.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California) Aeronautical (6-year course, 5-year course h (1940), Chemical (5-year course)h, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), Chemical a, Civil a, Electrical a, Mechanical a, Metallurgical a.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.), Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio), Aeronautical c, Chemical c, Civil, Electrical c, Mechanical c, Metallurgical (1948) c.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina), Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York), Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College, (Clemson, South Carolina), Civil, Electrical Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado), Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum (Refining, Production) (1949).

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Coolins, Colorado), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado University of (Boulder, Colorado), Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York), Chemical b, Civil b, Electrical b, Industrial b, Mechanical b, Metallurgical b, Mining b.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut); Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York), Chemical (1941); (1942)d, Civil d, Electrical d, Mechanical d.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering, Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Dartmouth College, (Hanover, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware), Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado), Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan), Aeronautical, Architectural, Chemical, (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), Chemical (1936-48; 1949) *a-c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio), Electrical (1948) *a,c-r*, Mechanical (1948) *a,c-r* Metallurgical (1948) *a,c-r* Structural (1948) *a,c-r*.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida), Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil (includes Public Health Option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.

George Washington University, (Washington D.C.), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia Institute of Technology, (Atlanta, Georgia), Aeronautical *r*, Ceramic (1942) *c-r*, Chemical (1938); (1940) *c-r*. Civil *c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Industrial (1949) *c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*, Textile (1949) *c-r*.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii), Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D.C.) Civil (1937-39); (1948), Electrical (1937-39); (1948), Mechanical (1937-39); (1948).

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Illinois University of (Urbana, Illinois): Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa): Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.

Iowa, State University of (Iowa City, Iowa): Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas): Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical (including Power and Communication options) (1949), Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum, (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky): Civil, Electrical, (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana): Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University, Louisiana): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical and Industrial options) (1950), Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts): Textile (Engineering option, General Manufacturing option) (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physica (1949), General, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin): Civil-r, Electrical-r, Mechanical-r.

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland), Chemical (1942), Civil Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Aeronautical-r, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrical-r, General, Mechanical-r, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts): Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan): Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan): Agricultural (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota): Aeronautical, Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College, (State College, Mississippi): Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi): Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri): Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) [includes Petroleum option (1941), Mining Geology option (1950)].

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri): Chemical (1940), Civil [including Sanitary option (1950)], Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana): Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana): Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska): Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada): Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of: (Durham, New Hampshire): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico): Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York, College of the City of (New York, New York): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University): (Alfred, New York): Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York): Aeronautica, (Chemical) (day and 7-year evening), Civila, Electricala, Industrial (Administrative, 1940), Mechanicala.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey): Chemical (1950)a, Civila, Electricala, Mechanicala.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina): Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical (includes Aeronautical option) (1948).

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota): Architectural (1940), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota): Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942)c, Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Industrial (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois): Chemical (1947)c, Civil (1938)c, Electrical (1938)c, Industrial (1951)c, Mechanical (1938)c.

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana): Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio): Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio): Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950)f, Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma): Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon): Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, (Ceramics) (1938) Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1950), Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York): Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey): Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana): Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil Electrical, Engineering Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York): Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas): Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York): Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Houte, Indiana): Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey): Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University: (St. Louis, Missouri): Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina): Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, General (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern California, University of (Los Angeles, California): Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas): Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Stanford University (Stanford University, California): Civil, Electrical Industrial (1949), Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey): General.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York): Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1949)].

Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee): Chemical (1939) c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1950) c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Texas, A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas): Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil [including Municipal and Sanitary option (1948)], Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5 year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industrials (Kingsville, Texas): Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile [Engineering option (1950)].

Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas): Mining, Mining option (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943). Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo Ohio): Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)].

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts): Civil Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma): Petroleum [including options in Refining and Production (1939)] c-r.

Union College (Schenectady, New York): Civil, Electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut): General (1939).

United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland): Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah): Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).

Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical Mining.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee): Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont): Civil (1936-38; 1940), F<sup>1</sup> Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).

Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1951), Civil, (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia): Civil, Electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia): Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University, Virginia): Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri): Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (including Construction option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington): Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944), [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York): Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia): Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita, Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming, University of (Laramie, Wyoming): Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven Connecticut): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October, 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

#### LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE.

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, New York, New York).

The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).

Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).

Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).

Capital Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).

Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).

Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).

Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).

Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).

Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).

Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).

Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A. Division of Oklahoma A. & M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).

The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).

Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana). R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).

Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).

Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).

Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

#### DISCONTINUED CURRICULA

Bliss Electrical School (Takoma Park, Washington, D.C.) (Accredited 1948-1950).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio), (Accredited 1948-1950).

Spartan School of Aeronautics (Tulsa, Oklahoma) (Accredited 1949-1951).

#### APPENDIX II

*List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide rule 13(c)].*

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

#### APPENDIX III

*Standard and Syllabus of the examination (vide Rule 18).*

Subjects	Marks
(a) Compulsory:—	
1. English (including Essay and Precis writing)	.. .. 100
2. General Knowledge	.. .. 100
3. Electrical Engineering	.. .. 200
4. Mechanical Engineering	.. .. 200
5. Applied Mechanics (including strength of materials and Theory of Structures)	.. .. 200
6. Personality Test	.. .. 300
(b) Optional:—	
(Not more than two of the following subjects)—	
1. Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	.. .. 100
2. Electrical Communication Engineering	.. .. 100
3. Prime Movers	.. .. 100
4. Applied Mathematics	.. .. 100
5. Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	.. .. 100

NOTE 1.—All papers must be answered in English.

NOTE 2.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstance will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. A candidate must produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying including practical surveying in a College or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal or the Head of the Department of Surveying in the College or Institution.

For the purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in Rule 13 of the foregoing rules or in Appendices I & II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

7. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. Deductions up to 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

9. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

#### APPENDIX IV

##### FEES

(See Rule 17)

1. Candidates must pay the following fees:

A. To the Commission—

- (i) Re. 1/- when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.
- (ii) Rs. 81/8/- (Rs. 19/10/- in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. The amount should be paid by a treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1/- must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him, if, on receipt of his application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

B. To the Medical Board—

Rs. 16/- before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment). (Candidates are required to pay the medical fee in cash to the Medical Board concerned at the time of their Medical Examination.)

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for subsequent examination or selections.

A refund of Rs. 75/- (Rs. 18/12/- in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will however be made to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82/8/- (Rs. 20/10/- in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes), but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

## APPENDIX V

### *Brief particulars regarding the Central Engineering Service, Class I*

1. Persons recruited to the Service under Part III of the Rules shall be on probation for a period of at least two years and they will receive pay in the time scale of Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850. On completion of the probationary period, if they have passed the prescribed departmental examinations and are considered fit for permanent appointment, they will be confirmed as Assistant Electrical Engineers.

2. The Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I, comprises a number of superior posts as follows:—

I. Electrical Engineer—Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

II. Administrative (Selection) Posts—

Superintending Engineers—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

3. *Provident Fund.*—Officers entering the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I, will be eligible to join the General Provident Fund and will be governed by the Rules regulating that Fund.

## APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

### LIST OF SCHEDULE CASTES

#### Assam

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmali or Mali.
3. Brittial-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Duglia or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kalbartha or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangl.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

5. Chaupal.

6. Dhobi.

7. Dom.

8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.

9. Ghasi.

10. Halalkhor.

11. Hari, including Mehtar.

12. Kanjar.

13. Kurariar.

14. Lalbegi.

15. Mochi.

16. Musahar.

17. Nat.

18. Pan.

19. Pasi.

20. Rajwar.

21. Turi.

Qr

#### Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.

2. In Patna and Tirhut division, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuuya.

4. In Shahabad district:—  
Dabgar.

**Bombay**

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambli.
5. Bhangi.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Champhar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru,
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar, or Haslar; or Hulsavar.
17. Holaya, or Garode.

18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.

19. Lingader.

20. Machigar.

21. Madig or Mang.

22. Mahar.

23. Mahyavanshi.

24. Mangarudi.

25. Meghval, or Menghwar.

26. Mini Madig.

27. Mukri.

28. Nadia.

29. Rohit.

30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.

31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.

32. Sochi.

33. Timali.

34. Turi.

35. Vankar.

36. Vitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in  
Gujrat division:—

Mochl.

3. In North Kanara district:—  
Kotegar.

**Madhya Pradesh****Scheduled Castes****Localities**

1. Basor or Burud . . . . .	} Throughout the State.	In Bilaspur district.
2. Bahana or Bahana . . . . .		In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts
3. Balahi or Balai . . . . .		In Bhandara and Sagar districts.
4. Chamar . . . . .		In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.
5. Doom . . . . .		In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.
6. Mang . . . . .		In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.
7. Mehtar or Bhangi . . . . .		In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
8. Mochi . . . . .		In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.
9. Satnami . . . . .		In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
10. Audhelia . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.	
11. Bedar . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.	
12. Chadar . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.	
13. Dahait or Dahyat . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.	
14. Dewar . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.	
15. Dhanuk . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.	
16. Dohor . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.	
17. Ghasi or Ghasia . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.	
18. Holiya . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.	
19. Kaikadi . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.	
20. Kotia . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur, Nimir, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh Districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district <i>except</i> in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district <i>except</i> in Damoh sub-division thereof.	

21. Khangar . . . . . In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
22. Kori . . . . . In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimer, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts and in Hoshangabad, district except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsil thereof.
23. Madgi . . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
24. Mahar or Mehra . . . . . Throughout the State except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Rujjhar . . . . . In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

**Madras and Andhra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paldi Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holeya.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Malla.
45. Mala (Including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.

50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadai.
56. Painda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Panniandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Reneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvár.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

**Orissa**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badaik.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Barl.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumiij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhelia.
21. Dandasi.

22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dcsadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Chusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katia.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Maher.
60. Mehtar or Bhangi.
61. Mewar.
62. Mcchi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Painda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Pankh.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanti.  
or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanel.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnami.
84. Sldhria.
85. Sindhuria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tior.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or valmiki.

**Punjab**

- Throughout the State:—
1. Ad Dharmi.
  2. Bangali.
  3. Barar
  4. Batwal.
  5. Bawaria.
  6. Bazigar.
  7. Balmiki or Chura.
  8. Bhanjra.
  9. Chamari.
  10. Chanal
  11. Dagi.
  12. Dhanak.
  13. Dumna or Mahasha.
  14. Gagra.
  15. Gandhila.
  16. Kabirpanthi.
  17. Khatik.
  18. Kori or Koli.
  19. Marija or Marecha.
  20. Mazhabli.
  21. Megh.
  22. Nat.
  23. Od.
  24. Pasi.
  25. Perna.
  26. Pherera.
  27. Ramdasji or Ravidasi.
  28. Sanhai.
  29. Sanhal.
  30. Sansi.
  31. Sapela.
  32. Sarera
  33. Sikligar.
  34. Sirkiband.

**Uttar Pradesh**

- Throughout the State:—
1. Agariya.
  2. Badi.
  3. Badhik.
  4. Baheliya.
  5. Baiga
  6. Baiswar.
  7. Bajaniya
  8. Bajgi.
  9. Balahar.
  10. Balmiki.
  11. Bangali.
  12. Banmanus
  13. Bansphor.
  14. Barwar.
  15. Basor.
  16. Bawarliya.
  17. Beldar.
  18. Beriya.
  19. Bhantu.
  20. Bhoksa.
  21. Bhuiya.
  22. Bhuyilar.
  23. Boria.
  24. Chamar
  25. Chero.
  26. Dabgar.
  27. Dhangar.
  28. Dhanuk.
  29. Dharkar.
  30. Dhobi.

- |                                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 31. Dhusia or Jhusia              | 31. Konwar.      |
| 32. Dom.                          | 32. Kora.        |
| 33. Domar.                        | 33. Kotal.       |
| 34. Dusadh.                       | 34. Lalbegi.     |
| 35. Gharami.                      | 35. Lodha.       |
| 36. Ghasiya.                      | 36. Lohar.       |
| 37. Gual.                         | 37. Maher.       |
| 38. Habura.                       | 38. Mahli.       |
| 39. Hari.                         | 39. Mal.         |
| 40. Hela.                         | 40. Mallah.      |
| 41. Jatava.                       | 41. Malpahariya. |
| 42. Kalabaz.                      | 42. Mehtor.      |
| 43. Kanjar.                       | 43. Muchi.       |
| 44. Kapariya.                     | 44. Musahar.     |
| 45. Karwal.                       | 45. Nagesia.     |
| 46. Kheiraha.                     | 46. Namasudra.   |
| 47. Kharct.                       | 47. Nuniya.      |
| 48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi). | 48. Palliya.     |
| 49. Kol.                          | 49. Pan.         |
| 50. Korwa.                        | 50. Pasi.        |
| 51. Lalbegi.                      | 51. Patni.       |
| 52. Majhwar.                      | 52. Pod.         |
| 53. Nat.                          | 53. Rabha.       |
| 54. Pankha.                       | 54. Rajbanshi.   |
| 55. Parahiva.                     | 55. Rajwar.      |
| 56. Pasli.                        | 56. Sunri.       |
| 57. Patari.                       | 57. Tiyar.       |
| 58. Ruwat.                        | 58. Turi.        |
| 59. Saharya.                      |                  |
| 60. Sanurhiya.                    |                  |
| 61. Sansiya.                      |                  |
| 62. Shilpkar.                     |                  |
| 63. Turaiha.                      |                  |

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—  
Gond.

#### West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelis.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhuiyal.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Dcai.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalia Kalbartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenja.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Kha'ira.
28. Khatlk.
29. Koch.
30. Konal.

#### Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawan-dlu).
12. Holeya.
13. Holeya Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Maher.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindholu (Chindollu).

#### Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.

3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasl.
19. Sansi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhl.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Fnd.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mchar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigars.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangi.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

**Mysore**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

**Patiala and East Punjab States Union**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangall.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasl.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhal.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

**Rajasthan**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badl.

4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhl.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Fnd.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mchar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigars.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangi.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

**Saurashtra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

**Travancore-Cochin**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 10. Kuravan.            | 5. Chamar.          |
| 11. Mannan.             | 6. Chitar.          |
| 12. Nayadi.             | 7. Dhanuk.          |
| 13. Padannan.           | 8. Dome.            |
| 14. Pallan.             | 9. Khatik.          |
| 15. Palluvan.           | 10. Koli.           |
| 16. Panan.              | 11. Kanjar.         |
| 17. Paravan.            | 12. Mehtar, Bhangl. |
| 18. Parayan (Sambavar), | 13. Mehar.          |
| 19. Pathiyen.           | 14. Mang.           |
| 20. Perumannan.         | 15. Nut.            |
| 21. Pulayan.            | 16. Silawat.        |
| 22. Thandan.            |                     |
| 23. Ulladan.            |                     |
| 24. Uraly.              |                     |
| 25. Vallon.             |                     |
| 26. Valluvan.           |                     |
| 27. Vannan.             |                     |
| 28. Velan.              |                     |
| 29. Vetan.              |                     |
| 30. Vettuvan.           |                     |

**Ajmer**

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bamphl.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangl.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Koria.
26. Kuchband.
27. Maher.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangi.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thorl.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

**Bhopal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangl.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

**Bilaspur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Ju'lahe.
3. Dumme (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhere.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai
5. Holeya.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

**Delhi**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangl.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabl.

- |                            |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 29. Megwal.                | 4. Chamar.          |
| 30. Mochi.                 | 5. Dhandasi.        |
| 31. Nat (Rana).            | 6. Dhenuar.         |
| 32. Pasi.                  | 7. Dhoba.           |
| 33. Perna.                 | 8. Duai.            |
| 34. Ram Dasia.             | 9. Dum.             |
| 35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.   | 10. Ghasi.          |
| 36. Rehgarh or Raigar.     | 11. Gour.           |
| 37. Sansi.                 | 12. Gunar.          |
| 38. Sapera.                | 13. Gur.            |
| 39. Sikligar.              | 14. Gorang.         |
| 40. Singiwala or Kalbelia. | 15. Jalia Kaibarta. |
| 41. Sirkiband.             | 16. Kahar.          |
|                            | 17. Kalindi.        |
|                            | 18. Kan.            |
|                            | 19. Kanugh.         |
|                            | 20. Keot.           |
|                            | 21. Kharia.         |
|                            | 22. Khadit.         |
|                            | 23. Khemcha.        |
|                            | 24. Koch.           |
|                            | 25. Koir.           |
|                            | 26. Kol.            |
|                            | 27. Kora.           |
|                            | 28. Kotal.          |
|                            | 29. Mali.           |
|                            | 30. Bhulmali.       |
|                            | 31. Mehtor.         |
|                            | 32. Muchi.          |
|                            | 33. Namsudra.       |
|                            | 34. Paini.          |
|                            | 35. Sabar.          |
|                            | 36. Mahisyadas.     |

### Himachal Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangl or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagi.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabl.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasl.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

### Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangl.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

### Manipur

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

### Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.

- |                     |
|---------------------|
| 4. Chamar.          |
| 5. Dhandasi.        |
| 6. Dhenuar.         |
| 7. Dhoba.           |
| 8. Duai.            |
| 9. Dum.             |
| 10. Ghasi.          |
| 11. Gour.           |
| 12. Gunar.          |
| 13. Gur.            |
| 14. Gorang.         |
| 15. Jalia Kaibarta. |
| 16. Kahar.          |
| 17. Kalindi.        |
| 18. Kan.            |
| 19. Kanugh.         |
| 20. Keot.           |
| 21. Kharia.         |
| 22. Khadit.         |
| 23. Khemcha.        |
| 24. Koch.           |
| 25. Koir.           |
| 26. Kol.            |
| 27. Kora.           |
| 28. Kotal.          |
| 29. Mali.           |
| 30. Bhulmali.       |
| 31. Mehtor.         |
| 32. Muchi.          |
| 33. Namsudra.       |
| 34. Paini.          |
| 35. Sabar.          |
| 36. Mahisyadas.     |

### Vindhya Pradesh

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangl or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

### APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area), in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

#### List of Scheduled Tribes.

##### Assam

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—
1. Dimasa (Kachari).
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.
5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Lakhher.
7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
8. Mikir.
9. Any Naga tribes.
10. Synteng.

**2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—**

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.
4. Dafla.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.
7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes.
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen.

**3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—**

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.
5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Mirt.
8. Rabha.

**Bihar**

**Throughout the State:—**

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmall.
14. Kharia.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

**2. In the Districts of Ranchi Singbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:**

Bhumij.

**Bombay**

**Throughout the State:—**

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, Including Bhagalia, Bhil Garasia,

- Dholi Bhil,
- Dungri Bhil,
- Dungri Garasia.
- Mewasi Bhil,
- Raval Bhil, and Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including Advichincher, and Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valvai.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

**Madhya Pradesh**

In—

- (1) Melghat taluk of Amravati district,
  - (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,
  - (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdaipur, Kenker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
  - (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
  - (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,
  - (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district,
  - (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,
  - (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district,
  - (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
  - (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district.
  - (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
  - (12) Ambikapur, Balkunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:—
1. Andh.
  2. Baiga.
  3. Bhama.
  4. Bharta-Bhumla, or Bhulnhar Bhumia,

5. Bhattra.
6. Bhil.
7. Bhunjia.
8. Binjhwar.
9. Birhul or Birhor.
10. Dhanwar.
11. Gadaba or Gadba.
12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudla Murial].
13. Halba.
14. Kamar.
15. Kawar or Kanwar.
16. Kharia.
17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
18. Kol.
19. Kolam.
20. Korwa.
21. Korwa.
22. Majhwar.
23. Munda.
24. Nagesia or Nagasia.
25. Nihal.
26. Oraon.
27. Pardhan.
28. Pardi.
29. Parja.
30. Saonta or Saunta.
31. Sawar or Sawara.

#### **Madras and Andhra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada; Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerlam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokuria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya, Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.

22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttia Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Bentho Oriya, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its subsects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Panian.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

#### **Orissa**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjal.
7. Binjhia or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kawar.
20. Kharia or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.

33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalis).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

**Rajasthan**

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—  
Bhil.

**Punjab**

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—  
Tebitan.

**West Bengal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

**Hyderabad**

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Bagond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (Including Mannervarlu).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

**Madhya Bharat**

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharia.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sallana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhils and Bhilas (inclusive of sub-tribes)

**Mysore**

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.

**Saurashtra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

**Travancore-Cochin**

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Pallcyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

**Ajmer**

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

**Bhopal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogla.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia or Sor.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

**Himachal Pradesh**

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—

Tibetan

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.

3. Koli.  
4. Paradhi.  
5. Vaghri.

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.  
2. Any Lushai Tribe.  
3. Any Naga Tribe.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.  
2. Mag.  
3. Kuki.  
4. Chakma.  
5. Garoo.  
6. Chaimal.  
7. Halam.  
8. Khasia.  
9. Bhutia.  
10. Munda including Kaur  
11. Orang.

12. Lepcha.  
13. Santal.  
14. Bhil.  
15. Tripura.  
16. Jamatia.  
17. Noatia.  
18. Riang.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.  
2. Baiga.  
3. Bhumiya.  
4. Gond.  
5. Kamar.  
6. Khairwar.  
7. Majhi.  
8. Mawasi.  
9. Panika.  
10. Pao.  
11. Bhil.  
12. Bedia.  
13. Biar (Biyar).  
14. Sonr.

[No. 3370-E/34.]

G. JAGATHPATHI, Dy. Secy.

**(Central Boilers Board)**

New Delhi, the 27th May 1954

**S.R.O. 1844.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Central Boilers Board hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, namely:—

In regulation 392 of the said Regulations—

- (a) In clause (a), after the words "repairs done by his organisation", the words "and all other minor repairs which may be determined to be minor by the Chief Inspector at his discretion may be entrusted to any repairer" shall be inserted;
  - (b) the heading "Minor repairs" immediately before clause (d) shall be omitted and clause (d) shall also be omitted;
  - (c) clauses (e) to (p) shall be re-lettered as clauses (d) to (o), respectively;
  - (d) in clause (1) as so re-lettered, the sub-clause headed "But welding of smoke tubes" shall be omitted;
  - (e) after clause (o), as so re-lettered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—
- "(p) *But welding of smoke tubes.*—Smoke tubes may be butt welded either by fusion welding, flash welding or oxy-acetylene welding, and these should be tested hydraulically at the discretion of the Chief Inspector".

[No. BL-304(17)/53.]

M. N. KALE,—Secy.

New Delhi, the 29th May 1954

**S.R.O. 1845.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of section 2 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (XXX of 1952), the Central Government hereby authorises each of the officers mentioned in column 1 of the

Table hereto annexed to perform the functions of the competent authority under the said Act for the areas specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the said Table.

TABLE

Officers I	Areas 2
1. Executive Engineers, C.P.W.D. of the following Divisions in Delhi namely, A,B,D & E, Delhi State Division No. I & II and Development Division.	The areas falling within their respective jurisdiction.
2. Executive Engineer, Simla Central Division, Simla.	The area falling within his jurisdiction.
[No. 4277-EII/54.]	
K. K. SHARMA, Dy. Secy.	

### MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

MERCHANT SHIPPING

New Delhi, the 26th May, 1954

**S.R.O. 1846.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 216A of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), read with clause (o) of sub-section (1A) of that section, the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Merchant Shipping (Pilot Ladders) Rules, 1953, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section 216A, namely:—

In sub-rule (i) of rule 2 of the said Rules, after the figures and word "200 tons" the words and brackets "(net tonnage)" shall be inserted.

[No. 51-M.A(2)/53.]

S. K. GHOSH, Dy. Secy.

### MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

New Delhi, the 1st June 1954

**S.R.O. 1847.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946) the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply No. 190 dated the 23rd June 1948, namely:—

In the first column of the Schedule annexed to the said Notification for the words "All Fuel Inspectors and Fuel Sub-Inspectors in the Punjab", the words "All Food and Civil Supplies Inspectors in the Punjab" shall be substituted.

[No. Ess.Supp/Coal-4/Am(2).]

A. NANU, Dy. Secy.

### MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 25th May 1954

**S.R.O. 1848.**—The following draft of certain amendments in the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Rules, 1951, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950, (XLVIII of 1950) is hereby published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby served that the draft will be taken into consideration after the 1st July 1954.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft on or before the date specified above will be considered by the Central Government.

#### Draft Amendments

In the said Rules—

(1) in rule 11, the figure and brackets "(1)" shall be omitted and in the rule as so amended, for the words "Notice of the date fixed", the words, figures and letter "subject to the provision of rule 11A, a notice of the date fixed" shall be substituted;

(2) for sub-rule (2) of rule 11A, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Where there are numerous persons in any appeal before the Tribunal as appellants or as respondents who are not members of any union or association, the Tribunal shall, where personal service is not practicable, cause the service of any notice to be made by affixing the same to a notice board at or near the main entrance of the establishment concerned".

[No. LR.1(233).J

N. C. KUPPUSWAMI, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th May 1954

**S.R.O. 1849.**—In pursuance of the provisions of clause 27 of the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints an Appeal Tribunal consisting of the member, Industrial Tribunal, Madras, who shall be the sole member of the said Appeal Tribunal.

[No. Fac.76(5).J

**S.R.O. 1850.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24, read with sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Central Government hereby appoints every officer appointed by the State Governments of Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin, Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Saurashtra under the said sub-section (1) of section 15 as the authority to hear and decide within any specified area for which he has been so appointed, claims arising out of deductions from the wages, or delay in payment of the wages, of persons employed or paid, within such area, to be the authority to hear and decide such claims in respect of persons employed in mines within the respective area for which every such officer has been appointed by the State Governments concerned.

[No. Fac.61(119).J

**S.R.O. 1851.**—The following draft of certain further amendments in the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1951 which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (IX of 1948), is published as required by the said sub-section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th June 1954.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

#### Draft Amendments

In the said Scheme—

1. After clause 9, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"9A. Officers appointed by the Central Government for proper working of the Scheme.—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of clause 5, clause 6, clause 8 and clause 9 the Central Government may in its discretion appoint from time to time in consultation with the Board one or more officers and entrust to such officer or officers such functions as it may deem fit for the purpose of the proper working of the Scheme.

(2) Such officer or officers shall be subject to the general supervision and control of the Board and shall hold office for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Central Government may consider necessary."

2. In clause 8 after the words "Without prejudice to the powers and functions of the Board" the words, figure and letter "and subject to the provisions of clause 9A" shall be inserted.

3. In sub-clause (1) of clause 9, for the words "The Special Officer" the words, figures and letters "Subject to the provisions of clause 9A and clause 36A, the Special Officer" shall be substituted.

4. In clause 14,—

(a) in sub-clause (2) the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely:—

"Provided that nothing contained in sub-clause (1) or in this sub-clause shall apply to the lifting of monthly gangs by registered employers in the manner that may be agreed upon between the representatives of the registered employers and the representatives of the registered dock workers."

(b) after sub-clause (3) the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (3) or in the definition of 'monthly worker' in paragraph (i) of clause 3, an officer appointed by the Central Government under clause 9A shall have power to revert a monthly gang to the Reserve Pool without any notice whatsoever and when in exercise of that power any reversion is made, such reversion shall take effect from such date as may be specified by that officer in the order making the reversion."

5. After clause 36, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"36A. *Disciplinary powers of the Chairman of the Board.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Scheme, if the Chairman of the Board is satisfied that a "go-slow" has been resorted to by any gang of registered dock workers or by any such individual worker, he may make a declaration in writing to that effect.

(2) When a declaration under sub-clause (1) has been made, it shall be lawful for the Chairman—

(i) in the case of monthly workers, to take, without prejudice to the rights of the registered employers, such disciplinary action including dismissal, against such workers, as he may consider appropriate; and  
(ii) in the case of Reserve Pool workers, to take such disciplinary action including dismissal, against such workers as he may consider appropriate and also to order forfeiture of their guaranteed minimum wages and attendance wages for the wage period or periods in which the "go-slow" has been resorted to.

(3) The Chairman may take disciplinary action,—

(i) where the "go-slow" is resorted to by a gang, against all the members of the gang; and  
(ii) where the "go-slow" is resorted to by a worker not belonging to any gang, against the worker concerned.  
(4) Before any disciplinary action is taken under this clause against any worker or any gang of workers, such worker or gang shall be given an opportunity to show cause why the proposed action should not be taken against him.  
(5) A declaration by the Chairman of the Board that a "go-slow" has been resorted to by a worker or a gang of workers shall be final and shall not be liable to be questioned on any ground or in any manner whatsoever."

[No. Fac.74(30).]

P. M. SUNDARAM, Dy. Secy.

*New Delhi, the 26th May 1954*

**S.R.O. 1852.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of regulation 29 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926, the Central Government hereby appoints for a term of three years Shri M. K. Bose, as a member of the Board of Examiners constituted under the said Regulation vice Shri P. H. Pandya.

[No. M-43(1)/54.]

*New Delhi, the 27th May 1954*

**S.R.O. 1853.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, the same having been previously published as required by the said section, namely:—

For clause (i) of sub-rule (2) of rule 21 of the said Rules, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(i) fines in respect of such acts and omissions on the part of the employed persons as may be specified by the Central Government by general or special order in this behalf;”

[No. LWI-68(7)/54.]

**S.R.O. 1854.**—The following draft of an amendment to the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950 which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), is published as required by the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st July, 1954.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft on or before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

#### *Amendment*

For sub-rule (5) of rule 21 of the said Rules, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“(5) The amount of fine imposed under sub-rule (3) shall be utilised only for such purposes beneficial to the employees as are approved by the Central Government.”

[No. LWI-68(7) 54.]

*New Delhi, the 28th May 1954*

**S.R.O. 1855.**—In pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 5 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (XXXII of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following report of the activities financed from the General Welfare Account of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund during the year 1951-52, together with a statement of the accounts for that year and an estimate of receipts into and expenditure from the General Welfare Account during the year 1952-53:—

#### REPORT

##### **Introductory**

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, was extended to the States of Hyderabad and Rajasthan from the 1st April, 1951. With the extension of the Central legislation to Hyderabad, the organisation of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund set up by the State Government became a part of this organisation on the 21st June, 1951. No such organisation existed before in Rajasthan.

**Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee, its Sub-Committees and the Housing Board.**—On the expiry of their 3-year term, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee and the Housing Board were reconstituted in August 1951. A number of Sub-Committees of the Advisory Committee were also reconstituted on the expiry of their 3-year term.

During the year under review, the Advisory Committee met four times when important matters connected with the administration of the Fund were discussed

and unanimous conclusions reached. The numbers of meetings held by the different Sub-Committees were:

Finance Sub-Committee	4
Bihar Coalfield Sub-Committee	2
West Bengal Coalfield Sub-Committee	3
Madhya Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee	3
Orissa Coalfield Sub-Committee	2
Rajasthan Coalfield Sub-Committee	1
Vindhya Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee	2

New Sub-Committees were set up for Hazaribagh and Assam towards the latter part of the year and could not therefore meet before the year closed. The question of the constitution of a Coalfield Sub-Committee for Hyderabad was under consideration.

**Co-ordination Committee.**—This committee co-ordinates the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund with those of the Mines Boards of Health of Jharia, Asansol and Hazaribagh. The committee scrutinised the lists of medicines to be stocked at the Fund's hospitals for supply to colliery patients free of cost and on payment of cost by colliery owners and made certain suggestions for uniformity and smooth working of the maternity and child welfare centres run by the three Mines Boards of Health.

**Ad hoc Sub-Committees.**—The Advisory Committee constituted two ad-hoc committees, one to select a suitable site for a regional hospital in the Korea coalfield and the other to examine to what extent and how the Coal Mines Welfare Fund should supplement the existing facilities for the education of miners' children. The former Sub-Committee completed its work in February, 1952. The latter was constituted towards the end of the year and was to do its work during the following year on receipt of the consent of the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal to allow their officers to serve on the committee.

**Rules.**—During the year, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules were amended so as to provide for:

- (a) submission of the budget estimates of the organisation to Government not later than the 1st day of October each year.
- (b) their extension to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (c) levy of cess on coal and coke despatched otherwise than by rail from collieries in Hyderabad and Rajasthan.
- (d) prescribing time-limit of one year in regard to claims preferred by colliery owners for refund of cess in certain cases.

#### Hospitalisation and other medical facilities

**Central Hospital, Dhanbad.**—The organisation continued to give the highest priority to the provision of facilities for medical aid. The opening of the Central Hospital at Dhanbad on the 6th December, 1951 by Sri Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, Government of India, was an important event. The hospital and its allied buildings were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 36 lacs including the cost of general services like water supply, sanitary arrangements and electrification. The hospital has two surgical operation theatres, one gynaecological operation theatre, two labour rooms and one plaster room. There are separate operation theatres for septic and aseptic cases in different sections. The hospital has 11 wards and 122 beds, the number of which can be raised to 182 without any alteration or addition to the buildings. Accommodation has been provided for a casualty wing, a male general out-patient wing, a female general out-patient wing and separate wings for eye, ear, nose, throat and venereal cases. The pathology and radiological departments of the hospital have arrangements for blood transfusion and electrotherapeutics. The organisation has endeavoured to procure up-to-date equipments required in a modern hospital through the Directorate General of Health Services and the Directorate General of Supply and Disposal at a total cost of about Rs. 6 lakhs. The sanctioned staff of the hospital includes a number of specialists like a Surgeon, a Physician, an Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist and a Gynecologist. The Surgeon, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, Resident Surgeon, Resident Physician, Anaesthetist, Medical Officers for Radiology and Pathology and some other staff were appointed during

the year. The appointment of the Physician, Gynecologist, Casualty Doctor, two Lady Doctors and some Medical Officers was under consideration. The specialists and the Medical Officers of the hospital are all paid suitable non-practising allowances in lieu of private practice. The annual recurring expenditure on the hospital is estimated at about Rs. 6 lakhs.

The number of beds occupied in the in-door wards of the hospital was 80 at the close of the year. The number of patients treated in the in-door and out-door wards of the hospital until the end of March 1952 is given below:

INDOOR								
New Cases								
Men	Women	Children	Total	Colliery	Non-colliery	Total		
148	72	24	244	165	79	244		
Discharged								
Cured		Relieved		Otherwise		Died		
121		29		17		12		
Total of both old & New Cases								
Men	Women	Children	Total	Colliery	Non-colliery			
2,606	842	274	3,722	2,596	1,126			
OUTDOOR								
New Cases								
Male	Female	Children	Total	Colliery	Others non-colliery			
506	250	268	1,024	231	793			
Old and New Cases								
Male	Female	Children	Total	Colliery	Non-colliery			
993	397	397	1,769	285	1,484			

Medical facilities provided at the hospital are available to colliery workers and their dependents and to employees of the organisation and their dependents. The question of extending these facilities to others was under consideration.

**Central Hospital at Asansol.**—The laying of the foundation stone of the Central Hospital near Asansol on the 7th December, 1951, by the Union Labour Minister was another important event. The site of the hospital was selected in consultation with the West Bengal Coalfield Sub-Committee and an area of land measuring 18 acres was acquired in 1949. It was soon discovered that this area would be inadequate for the requirements of a big hospital and its allied buildings. An additional area of 24 acres was, therefore, acquired during the year. The original proposal was that the buildings of this hospital should be of the same type and size as that of the Central Hospital at Dhanbad. At the suggestion of the West Bengal Coalfield Sub-Committee a larger hospital for this coalfield was eventually designed and sanctioned by Government. The hospital building will be two storeyed and will cost about Rs. 20 lakhs. The staff quarters will cost about Rs. 9½ lakhs. The cost of services like water supply, electrification, roads, drainage, etc., will be about Rs. 6½ lakhs. The total expenditure on the hospital and its allied buildings will, therefore, amount to Rs. 36 lakhs approximately. The construction of the buildings will take about 2 years. The construction of the nurses' hostel commenced during the year.

**Regional Hospitals.**—For the treatment of simpler cases requiring hospitalisation from collieries which do not maintain regular hospitals of their own, the organisation has set up four regional hospitals and maternity centres in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields and proposes to establish a number of more such institutions in other coalfields. Each of these institutions has been built and equipped at a total cost of Rs. 6½ lacs approximately. The bed strength of each institution is 18—12 on the general side and 6 on the maternity side. Additional beds had

to be put up very often owing to increased demand from collieries. At every institution there is an ambulance van. The statistics of cases treated in the indoor and out-door wards of the 4 institutions are given below:

#### INDOOR PATIENTS

##### *New Cases*

	Institutions	Men	Women	Children	Total
Katras . . . . .		125	73	45	243
Tisra . . . . .		112	60	38	210
Searsole . . . . .		193	60	2	255
Chora . . . . .		178	40	31	249
	<b>Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>957</b>

##### *Discharged*

	Institutions	Cured	Relieved	Otherwise	Died
Katras . . . . .		214	..	7	20
Tisra . . . . .		116	40	31	15
Searsole . . . . .		142	43	16	12
Chora . . . . .		152	45	17	33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>80</b>

##### *Total of old and new cases*

	Institutions	Men	Women	Children	Total
Katras . . . . .		3,709	1,749	661	6,119
Tisra . . . . .		2,575	552	435	3,562
Searsole . . . . .		4,897	673	5	5,575
Chora . . . . .		3,156	550	313	4,019
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,337</b>	<b>3,524</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>19,275</b>

#### OUTDOOR PATIENTS

##### *New Cases*

	Institutions	Men	Women	Children	Total
Katras . . . . .		1,631	1,296	973	3,900
Tisra . . . . .		1,408	1,186	884	3,478
Searsole . . . . .		1,522	1,271	504	3,297
Chora . . . . .		1,232	706	674	2,612
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,793</b>	<b>4,459</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>13,287</b>

##### *Total of old and new cases*

	Institutions	Men	Women	Children	Total
Katras . . . . .		6,399	6,186	3,508	16,093
Tisra . . . . .		3,774	3,784	2,751	10,309
Searsole . . . . .		4,618	3,828	1,055	9,501
Chora . . . . .		2,854	1,520	1,395	5,769
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,645</b>	<b>15,318</b>	<b>8,709</b>	<b>41,672</b>

**Regional Hospital for the Bokaro coalfield.**—The scheme for the construction of a regional hospital-cum-maternity and child welfare centre at Phusro in the Bokaro coalfield at a cost of Rs. 5,88,000 was approved by Government. Detailed plans and estimates for obtaining expenditure sanction were under preparation.

The proceedings for the acquisition of land measuring 12 acres made further progress and it was expected that the possession over land would be delivered during 1952.

**Regional Hospital for the Pench Valley coalfield.**—During the year, the Madhya Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee finally recommended that a regional hospital-cum-maternity and child welfare centre should be established near Jamai, where 19·51 acres of land for this purpose had been acquired in 1947. Plans and estimates for the construction of the hospital and allied buildings were under consideration.

**Regional Hospital for the Korea coalfield.**—The Madhya Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee also recommended that a regional hospital-cum-maternity and child welfare centre should be established in the Korea coalfield. At its meeting held on 6th December, 1951, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee appointed a sub-committee to examine the suitability of a number of sites. The Special Sub-Committee met on the spot on 11th February, 1952, and suggested that the hospital-cum-maternity and child welfare centre should be established near the Kurasia colliery. Preliminary arrangements were made for the acquisition of land.

**Vindhya Pradesh coalfield.**—The Vindhya Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee at its meeting held on 5th November, 1951, suggested that an X-ray plant should be purchased by the Fund and placed at the disposal of the colliery hospital at Nowrozabad. The scheme was under consideration at the close of the year under review.

**Dispensary at Bhuli.**—For the benefit of miners residing in the township at Bhuli, a dispensary has been functioning at the township since 1950. During the year, the dispensary was adequately equipped and staffed—6,730 cases were treated at the dispensary during the year.

**Dispensary in the Mugma coalfield.**—The construction of a dispensary and allied buildings at a cost of Rs. 1,07,460 in the Mugma coalfield was sanctioned by Government in May, 1951. Possession over land required for the construction of the building was taken in November, 1951 and the construction will be started in July, 1952. It is proposed to convert this dispensary into a regional hospital in due course. Steps have already been initiated for acquiring additional land.

**Maternity Block in the Chanda coalfield.**—In smaller coalfields where the number of workers employed does not justify the setting up of separate hospitals, the organisation endeavours to improve the existing medical facilities for the benefit of colliery workers. It was decided to construct a 10-bed maternity block as an adjunct to the Government hospital at Chanda exclusively for the use of the wives of miners in that coalfield. The construction of the block is estimated to cost Rs. 62,200. It will be equipped at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,000. The beds will be maintained by the Government hospital at Chanda and the Fund will make a recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 per year. The scheme was under consideration at the close of the year.

**Rajasthan coalfield.**—The Rajasthan Coalfield Sub-Committee at its meeting held on 28th February, 1952, suggested that a Lady Health Visitor should be appointed at the Palana Colliery. She will provide ante-natal and post-natal care to women workers, conduct simple maternity cases and also provide vocational training to women workers. The scheme, which is estimated to cost Rs. 3,834 non-recurring and Rs. 5,899 recurring, was under consideration.

**Sambalpur coalfield.**—The Lady Health Visitor appointed for the collieries in the Sambalpur coalfield paid home visits and gave ante-natal and post-natal advice to the women workers.

**Hyderabad coalfield.**—Medical facilities in the Hyderabad coalfield were provided by the Singareni Collieries Co. Three water coolers costing Rs. 9,000 were purchased from the Fund and installed at the hospitals at Kothagudium and Tandur. On the authority of the Hyderabad Coal Mines Welfare Fund Advisory Committee the Singareni Collieries Co. placed orders for the supply of two disinfectants and two boilers for their hospitals. The delivery of the equipments was awaited. Two ambulance vans, purchased from the Fund and placed at the disposal of the Singareni Collieries, were used by 3,338 patients.

**Ambulance Vans.**—In order to facilitate the movement of patients from collieries to the nearest hospitals, the organisation continued to maintain 4 ambulance vans at the Fund's hospitals at Tisra, Katras, Chora and Searsole. Three other vans maintained by it were used during the year by collieries in the Pench Valley

and Chanda coalfield. Two vans remained with Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. in the Pench Valley coalfield and one with the Ballarpur Colliery in the Chanda coalfield.

**X'Ray Units.**—In pursuance of its policy to provide X'Ray units at colliery hospitals for facilitating the diagnosis of tubercular cases, 2 units were supplied by the organisation to the Barqui Hospital and the Giridih Hospital in 1948. These were used by hospitals during the year under review. The question of provision of X'Ray plants at the Kurasia and the M. & S. M. Rly. Collieries in the Korea and Talcher coalfields respectively was under consideration in consultation with the colliery authorities.

**Blood Bank at Asansol.**—Preliminary arrangements were made by the Asansol Mines Board of Health for starting a Blood Bank for which a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,500 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 12,360 was sanctioned by Government in February 1951. It was expected that the Bank would start functioning by June, 1952. If the Bank proves successful it will, in due course, be shifted to the Central Hospital of the Fund at Asansol when it is ready.

**Leprosy Relief.**—The number of patients treated in the 12-bed wing provided by this organisation at the Tetulmari Leper Hospital in the Jharia coalfield, during the year is given below:

	Month	No of pa-tients	No. of bed days
April	1951	12	360
May	"	13	372
June	"	12	360
July	"	14	372
August	"	14	372
Sept.	"	12	360
Oct.	"	14	372
Nov.	"	14	360
Dec.	"	12	372
Jany.	1952	14	372
Feby.	"	14	248
March	"	14	372

Till the end of March, 1952, a sum of Rs. 20,217-10-0 was paid to the Asansol Leprosy Relief Association for the construction of a block at the Leper Hospital near Asansol, in the Raniganj coalfield. The balance of Rs. 4,782-6-0 will be paid on completion of the building. A recurring grant for the maintenance of beds will also be paid when the block starts functioning.

**Eye Relief.**—A sum of Rs. 4,000 was given to the All India Blind Relief Society, Delhi for relief work in the coal mining areas. Eye relief camps were organised in the Jharia and Bokaro coal fields. The figures of patients treated are given below:

(1) *Jharia Coalfield Camp*

Total number of patients examined	.	.	.	.	.	4,450
Total number of operations of the eye	.	.	.	.	.	1,163
Total number of cataract operations	.	.	.	.	.	848
Total number of cured operations	.	.	.	.	.	1,146
Number of unsuccessful cases	.	.	.	.	.	17

(2) *Bokaro Coalfield (Berma) Camp*

Total number of patients examined	.	.	.	.	.	2,800
Total number of operations of the eye	.	.	.	.	.	380
Total number of cataract operations	.	.	.	.	.	325
Total number of cured operations	.	.	.	.	.	372
Number of unsuccessful cases	.	.	.	.	.	8

**T. B. clinics and B. C. G. vaccination.**—Sanction of Government was accorded to the purchase of medicines and equipment for the T. B. clinics at Katras and Searsolé and steps were taken for their purchase. Indents were submitted to the Directorate General of Supply and Disposals for the equipment required for the B. C. G. vaccination scheme.

**Reservation of beds for the T. B. Sanatorium at Pendra Road—Korea coalfield.**—A scheme for the reservation of 4 beds at a cost of Rs. 6,000 per year plus the cost of costly medicines for the benefit of the workers of the Korea coalfield was submitted to Government for sanction after approval by the Advisory Committee.

Dr. Y. G. Shrikhande, T. B. Specialist, proceeded on leave from the 29th December, 1951, preparatory to the termination of his contract on the 5th April, 1952. Suspected cases of T. B. were examined by the T. B. Specialist from April to December, 1951, at the colliery hospitals and the Regional Hospitals of the Organisation.

**Reservation of beds in the Dhanbad Civil Hospital.**—A sum of Rs. 5,000 was paid as grant-in-aid to the Civil Hospital at Dhanbad for the 25 beds reserved for the colliery workers for the period from the 1st April to the 31st July, 1951.

**Dispensary services provided by colliery owners.**—Applications were received in respect of 148 colliery dispensaries for the grant-in-aid for the year 1950. The applicant collieries were asked to furnish particulars of accommodation and staff provided at the dispensaries. From the particulars furnished by them it was found that inspections in some cases were unnecessary. Eightyone colliery dispensaries were inspected until the end of March, 1952; 12 of them were found conforming to the prescribed standards. Payment of subsidy was sanctioned by Government to the following colliery dispensaries:

	Rs.	A. P.
(i) Argada	3,767	10 0
(ii) Bhurkunda	5,470	1 0
(iii) Jamadoba	11,567	2 9
(iv) Mahabir	1,280	4 6

The cases of the remaining 8 dispensaries were under consideration.

**Sanitation.**—For their extended sanitary services during the year 1951-52 sums of Rs. 36,901 and Rs. 48,837 were paid as grants-in-aid to the Jharia and Asansol Mines Boards of Health respectively. These amounts represented 11 months expenditure incurred by the Boards during 1951-52. Expenditure incurred in the remaining one month was to be reimbursed to the two Boards during 1952-53. At the instance of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee Government decided to stop the grants for extended sanitary services from the year 1952-53. It was suggested by the Boards that on the withdrawal of grants for sanitary services, a suitable grant should be paid to them for running the Child Welfare & Maternity Centres in their jurisdictions. The matter was examined by the Co-ordination Committee and the Advisory Committee and Government were requested to sanction reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the two Boards on the running of the Child and Maternity Welfare Centres on certain conditions and subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 50,000 in each case during 1952-53. The position will be reviewed before the end of that year.

**Anti-malaria operations.**—Malaria control operations continued in the Jharia, Raniganj, Hazaribagh, Assam, Pench Valley, Chanda, Talcher and Sambalpur coalfields throughout the year. The responsibility for conducting these operations in the Korca coalfield continued to be discharged by the B. N. Railway on behalf of the organisation until the 1st March, 1952, when it was assumed directly by the Anti-malaria Section of the organisation. In the Hyderabad coalfield, operations were conducted by the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd. on payment of a grant-in-aid in the shape of the cost of insecticide and equipment from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

**Insecticidal spraying.**—This was the main anti-malaria measure adopted in different coalfields. This year smooth supply of insecticide during the spraying season was interrupted in Jharia, Pench Valley and Margherita coalfields, with the result that the spraying programme had to be curtailed in these areas. In Margherita coalfield, only 2 rounds of spraying could be given. In the Jharia coalfield, a number of collieries and villages in comparatively healthy areas were left out. In the Pench Valley coalfield, a number of villages were left out.

The average number of collieries, villages and rooms covered per round of spraying in the different coalfields is as follows:

Coalfield	No. of collieries	No. of villages	Average No. of rooms sprayed per round	
			Colliery	Villages
Jharia	234	59	51,259	10,438
Raniganj	201	140	87,956	70,449
Hazaribagh	21	36	35,741	11,182
Pench Valley	26	21	15,001	5,595
Margherita	7	8	5,601	1,245
Chanda	6	4	7,182	5,131
Talcher	3	11	1,515	1,502
	498	279	2,04,255	1,05,542

On an average, a total number of 498 collieries and 279 villages in and around coalfields with a total of 309,797 rooms were sprayed per round; 3 rounds of spraying at 6 weeks' intervals were given between June and October. A fourth round of spraying was given in selected areas having higher incidence of malaria. On an average, 157 stirrup pump squads were engaged per day in spraying. The total amount of insecticides used during the year was as follows:

DDT—62,965½ lbs., BHC Gammexane—53,023 lbs. and DDT (Gelgy) wettable powder—9,696 lbs.

The colliery authorities co-operated enthusiastically.

**Diagnostic service.**—Diagnostic service by mobile laboratory teams in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields was continued. Due to reduction in strength of officers, areas over which this facility could be extended, had to be curtailed. A total number of 21,196 blood slides was examined during the year 1951; of these, 1,977 were found positive.

**Suppressive treatment.**—Suppressive treatment with paludrine 0.3 gm. per week was administered to the Colliery Recruiting Organisation labourers in different coalfields. Approximately 11,744 labourers were under suppressive treatment during the year 1951.

Exhibition of films on public health matters obtained from the Red Cross Society was continued. It stimulated interest among miners in health measures.

Malaria morbidity rate showed continued improvement. This will be evident from the statistics given below:

*Average annual morbidity rate per thousand population*

		1947	1950	1951
Jharia	.	185.80	72.20	57.09
Raniganj	.	424.65	116.93	85.65
Hazaribagh	.	209.30	73.65	60.23
Pench Valley	.	301.50	110.75	98.93
Margherita	.	560.41	30.06	30.71
Talcher	.	..	269.14	202.27
Chanda	.	..	505.31	422.24

Post-seasonal spleen survey was carried out. The number of children examined and the number found with enlarged spleen in different coalfields are as follows:

	Jharia	Raniganj	Hazaribagh	Pench Valley	Margherita
(a) No. of children examined	1,699	3,196	1,089	1,671	865
(b) No. with enlarged spleen	84	146	69	61	20
(c) Percentage	4.9	4.5	6.3	3.6	2.3

Spleen rates indicate low endemicity in the coalfield areas.

**Mobile Cinema Units.**—During the period under review, 145 shows were given in the Jharia coalfield, 32 in the Raniganj coalfield, 163 in the Madhya Pradesh coalfield and 27 in the Talcher coalfield.

**Miners' Institutes.**—The scheme for the provision of Miners' Institutes in the various coalfields made considerable headway during the year under review. The construction of 4 Institutes, 2 in the Raniganj coalfield and one each in the Bokaro and Jharia coalfields was sanctioned during the last year. During the year under review, the construction of 16 more Institutes was sanctioned as detailed below:

Jharia coalfield . . . . .	3	Raniganj coalfield . . . . .	3
Bokaro coalfield . . . . .	2	Giridih coalfield . . . . .	1
Karanpura coalfield . . . . .	3	Sambalpur coalfield . . . . .	1
Korea coalfield . . . . .	2	Chanda coalfield . . . . .	1

It was also decided to utilise one of the buildings constructed by the late Talcher Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund at the B. N. Railway as a miners' Institute. At the close of the year 3 centres had been completed, 12 were under construction and negotiations were in progress with colliery owners for land for 5 Institutes.

**The working of an Institute.**—Each Institute comprises a Women's Welfare-Centre and a children's education centre in the charge of a Field Worker and a Sevika and an adult education centre and a children's park in the charge of an Instructor. The Field Worker imparts training in crafts, like sewing, tailoring, embroidery, repair of garments, etc., to miners' women and gives talks to them on health, hygiene, sanitation, etc. The Sevika imparts education up to Class II standard to the miners' children. The Adult Education Instructor teaches the workers 3 R's and acquaints them with labour laws. He also gives them social education so that they may be useful citizens. Through the media of radio and daily newspapers the workers are given information of the current day affairs. Through one-act plays, dramas and magic lanterns, etc., instruction is also imparted in the elementary principles of hygiene nutritive values of different diets, temperance and cultural unity of different communities of the country. The workers attending these centres elect their own leader who gets an allowance of Rs. 20 p.m. from the Organisation. In the park, see-saws, ocean waves and swings for the use of children have been installed. One of the rooms of the Institute is used as a canteen where tea and snacks are provided at reasonable prices for workers attending the centres. Dramatic performances were organised at the Institutes on special occasions like the Independence Day, Bhajan and Kirtan were regularly arranged. Where the Miners' Institutes were not ready, the women workers and Adult Instructors continued to hold classes in the accommodation provided by colliery owners.

**Centres for the welfare of women and children.**—Twenty-four women's welfare centres functioned during the year under review at the places noted below:

Jharia coalfield . . . . .	Patherdih, Bhalbararjee, Jeetpur, Bhowrah Kustore Kankanee, Bansjora, Sijua Industry, Bastacolla, Eas Bhagatdih and Bhull.
mugma coalfield . . . . .	Deep Laikhdih.
Raniganj coalfield . . . . .	Jamuria, Methani, Shankarpur, Khas Kenda, Jambad Selcted and Sitalpur.
Bokaro coalfield . . . . .	Kargali and Bokaro.
Giridih coalfield . . . . .	Giridih.
Chanda coalfield . . . . .	Ballarpur.
Korea coalfield . . . . .	South Jhagrakhand.

Of the above centres, 3 were functioning in the Miners' Institutes at Methani, Sitalpur and Bokaro and the remaining in halls provided by colliery owners.

**Attendance of children.**—There were altogether 1,503 children on roll on the 31st March, 1952, the average daily attendance being 37 children per centre. The following number of children passed through the welfare centres:

(i) Total number of new children who came to the centres . . . . .	972
(ii) Total number of children transferred to higher schools . . . . .	391
(iii) Total number of children who passed from the centres but did not prosecute their studies further . . . . .	771

**Attendance of Kamins.**—There were 470 Kamins on roll on the 31st March, 1952, the average daily attendance being 12 Kamins per centre. 608 Kamins were trained in handicrafts during the year.

**Handicraft education.**—It comprised knitting, embroidery and repairing of old garments. A sum of Rs. 1,110 was paid as wages to Kamins.

**Expenditure.**—A total sum of Rs. 1,86,231 was spent on the activities of the Women's Welfare Centre in different coalfields as shown below:

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Pathardih headquarters	68,752	0	0
Jharia coalfield	61,398	6	0
Raniganj coalfield	28,776	6	6
Mugma coalfield	3,663	4	10
Bokaro coalfield	12,985	5	8
Giridih coalfield	4,237	10	10
Chanda coalfield	3,705	10	7
Korea coalfield	2,630	8	10
Talcher coalfield	80	13	0

Negotiations were in progress with colliery owners for providing accommodation for 6 more centres in the coalfields detailed below:

Korea coalfield	1
Ramgarh-Karanpura coalfield	3
Chanda coalfield	1
Sambalpur colliery	1
Chanda coalfield	1

No accommodation could be secured for starting Women's Welfare Centres in the Fench Valley coalfields. A proposal for the construction of buildings for two miners' institutes was approved by the Advisory Committee.

The following grants were paid to 3 primary schools in the Talcher coalfield:

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
B. N. Railway	282	0	0
M. & S.M. Railway	135	0	0
Villiers' collieries	89	2	0

A total sum of Rs. 3,342-12-0 was paid as grants in aid to 6 schools in the Hyderabad coalfield.

**Adult education centres.**—The opening of 24 centres was sanctioned by Government for the year under review. Owing to shortage of suitable accommodation in the coalfields only 18 centres could be opened at the following places:

Jharia coalfield	Bhuli, Bhulanbararee Multi-purpose Institute, South Tisra, Kendwadih, Union Angarpathera,
Mugma coalfield	Sampur.
Giridih coalfield	Kurhurbari.
Bokaro coalfield	Bokaro Multi-purpose Institute, Kargali.
Ramgarh-Karanpura coalfield	Karketta, Bhurkunda.
Bengal coalfield	Methani Multi-purpose Institute, Jay Kay Nagar, Shankerpur, Sitalpur Multi-purpose Institute, Jambad Selected.

**Orissa coalfield.**—Talchar, Sambalpur.—Each adult education centre is in the charge of an Instructor. Candidates for appointment as Instructors were recruited in two batches. An intensive training was given to them at the Bhuli township. The trainees were addressed by a number of labour leaders, teachers and other persons connected with workers' welfare in the coalfields. A syllabus was prepared for the guidance of Instructors who give talks to workers on labour laws, provident fund, health, hygiene, civics, etc.

Two thousand adults attended the centres. Of these 300 persons were made literate. The average worker was found not interested in literacy. An attempt was therefore made at the centres to impart social education through audio-visual methods.

With effect from the 1st March, 1952, the responsibility for the financing of the social education scheme in the Korea coalfield started by the Madhya Pradesh

Government was taken over by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. A sum of Rs. 6,283 was paid to the Madhya Pradesh Government on account of expenditure incurred by them on social education scheme in the Pench Valley and Chanda coalfields.

A proposal for starting 3 adult education centres in the Vindhya Pradesh coalfield was approved by the Advisory Committee.

Literacy classes were held in the Hyderabad coalfield at the following 20 places.

1. Kothagudium collieries . . . . .	II
2. Tandur collieries . . . . .	6
3. Yellandu collieries . . . . .	I
4. Sasti collieries . . . . .	2

#### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1951-52

Receipts	Expenditure
Opening balance on 1-4-1951 . . . . .	Rs. 97,41,320
Receipts during the year 1951-52. . . . .	Expenditure during the year 1951-1952 . . . . .
Rs. 86,03,634	Rs. 55,47,111
<u>Rs. 1,83,44,954</u>	Closing balance on 31st March 1952 . . . . .
	Rs. 1,27,97,843
	<u>Rs. 1,83,44,954</u>

#### ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING 1952-53

Receipts	Expenditure
Rs. 1,07,98,353.	Rs. 46,94,296. [No. M.15(3)54.]

New Delhi, the 29th May 1954

**S.R.O. 1856.**—In pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 5 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (XXXII of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following report of the activities financed from the General Welfare Account of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund during the year 1952-53, together with a statement of the accounts for that year and an estimate of receipts into and expenditure from the General Welfare Account during the year 1953-54:—

#### REPORT

This report briefly describes the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation during the year ended the 31st March 1952.

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act 1947, under which the Organisation has been set up for the administration of schemes for the welfare of colliery workers and their dependents was in force throughout India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. During the year the Act was extended to the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills Districts.

#### The Advisory Committee, Sub-Committees and the Housing Board

During the year under review, the Advisory Committee met 3 times when it discussed various important matters connected with the administration of the Fund and reached unanimous conclusions. The Advisory Committee was assisted by a Finance Sub-Committee and 9 Coalfield Sub-Committees. During the year, the Sub-Committees held meetings as shown below:

1. Finance Sub-Committee . . . . .	3
2. Bihar Coalfield sub-Committee . . . . .	1
3. Hazaribagh Coalfield Sub-Committee . . . . .	1
4. West Bengal Coalfield Sub-Committee . . . . .	2
5. Orissa Coalfield Sub-Committee . . . . .	1
6. Assam Coalfield Sub-Committee . . . . .	3
7. Hyderabad Coalfield Sub-Committee . . . . .	1
8. Vindhya Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee . . . . .	1
9. Madhya Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee . . . . .	3
10. Rajasthan Coalfield Sub-Committee . . . . .	1

**Co-ordination Committee.**—The Co-ordination Committee considered the letter of the General Secretary, All India Medical Licentiates' Association, Poona, suggesting abolition of the distinction between a medical graduate and a medical licentiate in connection with the standards of colliery dispensaries prescribed by the Fund and recommended that a licentiate who had taken his diploma before the year 1952 and who had gained 10 years' experience as a Medical Officer in independent charge of a colliery dispensary should be treated at par with a medical graduate.

**Ad-hoc Sub-Committee.**—The advisory Committee constituted an *Ad-hoc* Sub-Committee to select a suitable site for a regional hospital in the Ramgarh-Karanpura coalfield. The Sub-Committee met and completed its work in March 1953. The *Ad-hoc* Committee constituted last year to examine as to what extent and how the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund should supplement the existing facilities for the education of miners' children met during the year on the 14th October 1952 and 21st January 1953. It recommended that suitable buildings for schools should be provided by colliery owners, the cost of staff and other recurring expenditure should be met by the State Governments concerned and equipment for the schools should be supplied by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

#### **Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules**

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules 1949 were amended so as to provide for

- (a) delegation to the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner of powers to sanction expenditure on new welfare and housing schemes not exceeding Rs. 10,000 non-recurring and Rs. 1,000 per annum recurring in each case,
- (b) exemption to colliery owners from furnishing monthly returns of despatches of coal and coke by means other than rail in certain specified cases,
- (c) refund of duty of excise collected on raw coal during the course of its transport to washery where the duty of excise was again collected on despatch of the washed coal from the washery to the consuming centres,
- (d) the re-opening of assessment cases of excise duty on despatches of coal and coke by means other than rail in certain cases.

#### **Hospitals and other medical facilities**

**Central Hospital at Dhanbad.**—During the period under report, the Central Hospital at Dhanbad entered into the second year of its existence. During this period, almost all the important equipments for running the different departments of the hospital excepting one of the Dental units had been received and installed. Necessary action was taken to expedite despatch of the Dental unit by the London firm. The following departments started working in full swing during the year under report:

1. X-Ray
2. Pathology
3. Casualty
4. Surgical
5. Maternity and Gynaecological
6. O.P.D.
7. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
8. Dental.

As reported in the previous year, this hospital has a sanctioned bed strength of 122. But due to the heavy influx of patients this number had often to be exceeded and during the month of September, 1952, the number of patients touched a peak figure of 138 for the year under report. This hospital is one of the best equipped and staffed hospitals in the country.

The number of cases treated in the hospital during the year under review and statistics in respect of work done in the Pathological, Radiological, Anaesthetics, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Maternity and Gynaecological departments is appended below:

#### 1. OUT PATIENTS DEPARTMENT

New Cases during the year

Male . . . . .	5178	Colliery . . . . .	3862
Female . . . . .	1890	Departmental . . . . .	4237
Children . . . . .	1275	Others . . . . .	244
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>8343</u>	TOTAL . . . . .	<u>8343</u>

#### 2. INDOOR DEPARTMENT

(a) New cases during the year :

Male . . . . .	1075	Colliery . . . . .	1463
Female . . . . .	412	Departmental . . . . .	214
Children . . . . .	193	Others . . . . .	3
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>1680</u>	TOTAL . . . . .	<u>1680</u>

(b) Discharged during the year :

Cured . . . . .	737
Relieved . . . . .	615
Otherwise . . . . .	209
Dead . . . . .	89
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>1650</u>

(c) Total patient-days during the year :

Male . . . . .	28988
Female . . . . .	8831
Children . . . . .	2187
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>40006</u>

3. Total patient-days in the O.P.D. during the year—15,972.

4. Medical cases during the year:

	Male	Female	Children	Colliery	Depart- mental	Others	Total
O.P.D. . . . .	4928	2012	1555	3073	4995	427	<u>8493</u>
Indoor . . . . .	395	126	74	463	126	6	<u>593</u>
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>5223</u>	<u>2138</u>	<u>1629</u>	<u>3536</u>	<u>5121</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>9090</u>

5. Surgical cases during the year:

O.P.D. . . . .	1603	304	393	1423	877	..	2300
Indoor . . . . .	619	94	68	736	45	..	781
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>2222</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>2159</u>	<u>922</u>	..	<u>3081</u>

Total No. of operations plastering done during the year—701 E.N.T.—Eye—412.

**6. Maternity and Gynaecological cases during the year:**

	Female	Child	Colliery	Dept'l.	Others	Total
O.P.D. (Maternity Gynae.) . . . .	194 490	12 ..	105 360	86 126	15 4	206 490
Indoor (Com.) . . . .	170	1	134	36	1	171
Total . . . .	854	13	599	248	20	867

**7. ANAESTHETIC DEPARTMENT**

Total cases during the year . . . . . 519

**8 DENTAL DEPARTMENT**

Total cases during the year :

Male . . . . .	430	Colliery . . . . .	348
Female . . . . .	159	Departmental . . . . .	278
Children . . . . .	37	Others . . . . .	..
TOTAL . . . . .	626	TOTAL . . . . .	626

**9. EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT**

Total cases during the year :

Male . . . . .	1508	Colliery . . . . .	1068
Female . . . . .	474	Departmental . . . . .	1151
Children . . . . .	246	Others . . . . .	9
TOTAL . . . . .	2228	TOTAL . . . . .	2228

Total No. of operations : . . . . . 412

Major . . . . .	85
Minor . . . . .	327

**10. PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT**

Total No. of investigations done during the year . . . . . 8365

**11. RADIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT**

*(a) Diagnostic Section*

No. of patients Screened . . . . .	641	Miners . . . . .	986
No. of patients X'Rayed . . . . .	797	Departmental . . . . .	392
Others . . . . .	..	Others . . . . .	60
TOTAL . . . . .	1438	TOTAL . . . . .	1438

*(b) Therapeutic Section.*

Treatment	Total cases	No. of treatment
Infra-red . . . . .	200	1298
Ultra Violet . . . . .	11	146
Both (I.R. & U.R.) . . . . .	21	18
Short Wave . . . . .	33	153
	265	1615

One new ambulance van was purchased during the year for transporting patients to the hospital.

Facilities of treatment were extended on a limited scale to the members of the public, on payment basis.

To render assistance to disabled miners, the starting of a rehabilitation centre as an adjunct to the Central Hospital was sanctioned during the year. For the time being the centre will be located in the rooms meant for the V.D. ward. In the rehabilitation centre, victims of serious injuries will be given requisite treatment including artificial limbs, where necessary. Before discharge, they will also be taught arts and crafts, suitable to their ability so that they may go back to their previous employment or may seek some suitable alternative employment.

**Central Hospital near Asansol.**—The Central Hospital and allied buildings at Kalla in the Raniganj coalfield were under construction and were expected to be completed in all respects by the end of 1954.

**Regional Hospitals in Bihar and West Bengal.**—The 4 Regional hospitals and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Tisra and Katras in the Jharia Coalfield and at Chora and Searsolc in the Raniganj Coalfield continued to render useful service to colliery workers and their dependents. The sanctioned bed strength of each hospital is 18 but this number had to be exceeded almost at every hospital in view of the growing demand. A statement of cases treated at the institutions is given below:—

#### INDOOR PATIENTS

	New cases				Discharged				Total of old and new cases			
	Men	Women	Child-ren	Total	Cured	Relie-ved	Other-Died	Died	Men	Women	Child-ren	Total
Katras.	140	120	60	320	270	7	5	15	3206	1912	866	5984
Tisra	158	56	46	253	140	61	36	10	3019	1134	644	4797
Searsol	154	71	13	238	204	3	..	17	3925	881	128	4934
Chora	208	50	37	295	176	49	35	26	2685	853	430	3968

#### OUT-DOOR

	New cases				Total of old and new cases			
	Men	Women	Child-ren	Total	Men	Women	Child-ren	Total
Katras	2026	1333	784	4143	8740	7191	3457	19388
Tisra	1388	736	741	2865	4130	2755	2355	9240
Searsol	1389	835	321	2545	4276	2610	714	7600
Chora	1886	1058	1141	4085	4165	2189	2068	8422

**Other Regional Hospitals.**—The question of constructing a 30 bed Regional Hospital at Jamai in the Pench Valley coalfield in Madhya Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 5,32,000 was under consideration. The proceedings for the acquisition of land for the construction of a Regional Hospital at Dhanpuri in Vindhya Pradesh made further progress and it was anticipated that the possession over the land would be available by the middle of 1953-54. In the meantime, an estimate for a 18 bed Regional Hospital was under preparation. A site near Kurasia was provisionally selected for the construction of a Regional Hospital for the Korea coalfield in Madhya Pradesh. During the year the Hazaribagh Coalfield Sub-Committee recommended the setting up of a 50 bed hospital in the Bokaro coalfield instead of 30 bed for which plans and estimates were finalised earlier. The State Railway Colliery authorities were therefore approached to place additional land at the disposal of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and it became necessary to prepare fresh plans and estimates. An ad-hoc committee constituted by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee selected a site at Naisarai for the construction of a Regional Hospital in the Karanpura-Ramgarh coalfield.

**Bhuli Dispensary.**—For the benefit of colliery workers, their dependents and other persons residing in the Bhuli Township a dispensary has been functioning in the Township since 1950. The number of cases treated at the dispensary during the year was 10,521.

**Mugma Dispensary.**—The construction of a dispensary and allied buildings in the Mugma coalfield was nearly completed. The sanction of Government was obtained for the recruitment of staff and purchase of necessary equipments and it was anticipated that the dispensary would start functioning by the middle of 1953-54.

**Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.**—A Maternity and Child Welfare centre in charge of a lady doctor is attached to each of the 4 regional hospitals in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields. Such centres will be attached to the proposed regional hospital in other coalfields also. Pre-natal and post-natal care to workers' wives and other female dependents in the Sambalpur and Talcher coalfields was given by the Lady Health Visitor posted in the Sambalpur coalfield. With the same object a Lady Health Visitor was appointed at the Palana Colliery in Rajasthan. A scheme for the appointment of a Lady Health Visitor in the Khasi and Jaintia coalfield was sanctioned by Government and the Labour Commissioner of the State was requested to take necessary steps for her appointment. The construction of a 10 room maternity block at the premises of the Government hospital, Chanda, at a cost of Rs. 66,000 was sanctioned and the work was in progress at the end of the year. The building was expected to be ready by early 1953-54. The block will be equipped at the expense of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and will be maintained by the Government hospital, Chanda, on payment by the Fund of an annual grant of Rs. 1,000. The construction of a maternity and child welfare centre at Jatachhapa in the Pench Valley coalfield was sanctioned towards the close of the year and preliminary arrangements for starting the work were in hand. Government also sanctioned payment of the Jharia Mines Board of Health and Asansol Mines Board of Health a sum of Rs. 50,000 each or the actual amount spent by them, whichever be less, for the running of the Boards' maternity and child welfare centres in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields. Upto the end of February, 1953, the Boards had spent Rs. 49,344 and Rs. 47,940 on the maintenance of 24 and 11 maternity and child welfare centres respectively and the amounts were reimbursed from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

**X-Ray Plants.**—For the benefit of colliery workers and their dependents, 2 X-Ray plants were let out on a nominal hire of Rs. 10 per month to the hospitals of the State Railway Collieries at Giridih and Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. at Barkui during the year 1948. Installation of an X-Ray plant at the hospital of the Nowrozabad colliery in Vindhya Pradesh on similar terms was sanctioned during the year under review. An indent for an X-Ray plant was placed with the D.G.S.D. Proposals for the supply of X-Ray plants to the hospital of Assam Railways and Trading Co. at Margherita and to the hospitals of the State Railway Collieries at Talcher and Kurasia (Korea coalfield) respectively were under consideration in consultation with the colliery managements.

**Ambulance Vans.**—For the transfer of patients from collieries to the hospitals, 7 ambulance vans were maintained during the year. Of these, 4 were stationed at the regional hospitals in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields, 2 in the Pench Valley coalfields and one in the Chanda coalfield. The vans carried 578 patients and covered 9,998 miles during the year. A scheme for the provision of an ambulance van at the West Bokaro colliery in the Karanpura-Ramgarh coalfield was sanctioned and indent for its supply was placed with the D.G.S.D. Subsequently, the indent had to be cancelled owing to the inability of the colliery to provide suitable garage accommodation. Efforts were being made to secure alternative accommodation.

**Medical Schemes in Hyderabad.**—Three water coolers and 2 disinfectors and 2 boilers were purchased from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and placed at the disposal of the Kothagudium and Tandur hospitals of the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. for the benefit of colliery workers and their dependents.

**Anti-T.B. Measures.**—Two T.B. clinics at Katras in the Jharia coalfield and at Searssole in the Raniganj coalfields each having accommodation for 8 beds were completed during the year. Orders were placed with the D.G.S.D. for the

equipments. Two T.B. Officers and other staff were selected to man the clinics. The T.B. Officers will also be responsible for B.C.G. vaccination in the respective areas of the coalfield. For the benefit of T.B. patients 4 and 5 beds were reserved at the Pendra Road and Nawagaon sanatoria in the Korea and Pench Valley coalfields respectively. A scheme for the treatment of 2 T.B. patients from the Assam coalfield in the general wards of the Christian Mission Hospital, Jorhat, for a period of one year in the first instance was sanctioned by Government towards the close of the year. The collieries in the coalfield were advised to take advantage of the scheme. The indents for 2 station wagons in connection with the B.C.G. schemes in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields were placed with the D.G.S.D. Necessary propaganda equipment for the scheme was received during the year and the work was expected to start soon after the receipt of the station wagons.

**Eye Relief.**—A sum of Rs. 10,000 was advanced to the Director of All India Blind Relief Society, Delhi, for holding eye relief camps in 13 important coalfields. Seven camps were held by the Society before the end of March, 1953 and the remaining 6 camps were to be held in the year 1953-54.

Other schemes of medical aid on which expenditure was incurred during the year were a blood bank in the laboratory of the Asansol Mines Board of Health, a grant-in-aid to the Dhanbad and District Leprosy Relief Association for the maintenance of 12 beds in the leprosy block at Tetulmari constructed at the expense of the Fund and a grant-in-aid to the Asansol Leprosy Relief Association for the construction of a leprosy block at Kalla. A scheme for the reservation of 10 beds at the Barkui hospital of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. was under consideration.

#### **Subsidy for dispensary services maintenance by collieries**

(a) **Standard for Combined Dispensary Services.**—The draft of an amendment to the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1949, regarding standards in respect of main dispensary with attached feeder branch dispensaries maintained by the owner of a group of collieries was published by Government during the year. It was to be finalised after the 1st May, 1953.

(b) **Subsidy for 1950.**—Excepting the cases of dispensaries falling under the category of combined dispensary services mentioned above, the cases for payment of subsidy for the dispensary services maintained by individual collieries had all been considered on their merits and no case was pending for consideration. A total sum of Rs. 66,357 was paid during the year on account of subsidy in respect of the year 1950.

(c) **Subsidy for 1951.**—Of the 64 colliery dispensaries in respect of which applications had been received, 41 fell under the category of combined dispensary services and their cases were to be considered after the proposed amendment to the Rules. In the cases of 13 dispensaries the owners had not removed the defects pointed out previously and the question of payment of grant-in-aid did not arise. Inspection of eight dispensaries was completed. One dispensary was not found conforming to the prescribed standard. The cases of seven dispensaries which were found conforming to the prescribed standard either fully or in many respects were recommended to Government and sanction of the Government to the payment of the grant to four of them was received. The cases of the remaining three were pending. Two dispensaries still remained to be inspected. A total sum of Rs. 9,037 was paid during the year as grant-in-aid for 1951.

(d) **Subsidy for 1952.**—Applications in respect of 60 colliery dispensaries were received. The cases of 39 of them fell under the category of combined dispensary services. Inspection of one dispensary was made and it was not found conforming to the prescribed standard. The cases of the remaining 20 were under consideration.

#### **Anti-malaria Operations**

Malaria control operations continued in the Jharia, Raniganj, Hazaribagh, Assam, Pench Valley, Chanda, Talcher, Sambalpur and Hyderabad coalfields throughout the year. The area of operations, number of collieries and villages

within the control area and the population protected during the year are given in the following table:—

Coalfield	Approx. area Sq. miles	No. of collieries under control	No. of villages under control	Approx. population protected
Jharia . . . . .	100	364	122	2,31,000
Raniganj . . . . .	102	205	196	2,89,700
Hazaribagh . . . . .	74	21	37	1,11,300
Pench Valley . . . . .	60	30	30	73,800
Margherita . . . . .	33	7	15	15,000
Chanda . . . . .	50	7	4	27,400
Talcher . . . . .	15	3	11	13,000
Korea . . . . .	30	9	3	25,700
Sambalpur . . . . .	6	2	2	6,700
Hyderabad . . . . .	8	3	..	88,000

2. The main programme of work was interception of transmission by residual insecticidal spraying. The spraying operations were commenced in May and continued till November when due to climatic reasons risk of malaria transmission decreased. Three rounds of spraying at interval of 6 to 8 weeks were given in the Jharia, Raniganj, Hazaribagh, Korea and Margherita coalfields, 4 rounds of spraying in the Pench Valley, Chanda, Talcher and Hyderabad coalfields and one round of spraying only in the Sambalpur coalfield as work there was started late in October for the first time. During the spraying season on an average 167 stirrup pump squads worked per day and a total of 3,75,212 rooms was sprayed per round. The quantity of insecticide used during the season was as follows:—

	lbs.
D. D. T. technical . . . . .	26,000
B. H. C. . . . .	1,45,000
D. D. T. 50 per cent. wettable powder . . . . .	60,000

3. Besides insecticidal spraying programme, oiling of water collections on a restricted scale was also carried out. Diagnostic service by mobile laboratory teams in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields was continued. 12998 blood slides from different coalfields were examined.

4. Organised groups of imported labourers from hyperendemic areas were given suppressive treatment. Approximately 12,800 persons were treated for about 10-12 weeks during the transmission season.

5. Exhibition of films on public health matters obtained from the Indian Red Cross Society was continued. It stimulated interest amongst the miners in health measures.

6. At the end of the spraying season annual spleen and parasite survey were carried out with a view to assessing improvement of malaria endemicity. The results are shown in the table below:—

**Spleen Rate**  
(1952—Post-Seasonal)

Coalfield	No. of Children examined	No. found with enlarged spleen	Spleen Rate (%)	Figures for comparison, 1951- Post seas- onal	Per cent.
Jharia . . . . .	1953	61	3·1	4·9	
Raniganj . . . . .	3007	112	3·7	4·5	
Hazaribagh . . . . .	750	38	5·06	6·3	
Margherita . . . . .	522	9	1·72	2·3	
Pench Valley . . . . .	1475	48	3·25	3·6	
Chanda . . . . .	1158	61	5·26	8·81	
Korea . . . . .	765	20	2·61		
Talcher . . . . .	389	13	3·3	3·4	

**Parasite Rate**  
(1952—Post-Seasonal)

Coalfield	No. of blood slides examined	No. found positive	Parasite Rate	
			percent	
Jharia . . . . .	1513	7	0·4	
Raniganj . . . . .	1380	86	6·2	
Hazaribagh . . . . .	55	14	Nil	
Margherita . . . . .	522	14	2·68	
Pench Valley . . . . .	375	24	6·40	
Chanda . . . . .	150	24	16·00	

7. Malaria morbidity rates showed improvement. Average annual malaria morbidity rate per thousand are shown in the following table:—

Coalfield	1951	1952
Jharia . . . . .	57·09	53·65
Raniganj . . . . .	85·65	80·16
Hazaribagh . . . . .	60·23	45·5
Pench Valley . . . . .	98·93	74·24
Margherita . . . . .	30·71	24·79
Chanda . . . . .	422·24	354·4
Talcher . . . . .	202·27	165·3
Korega . . . . .	291·35	241·8

**General Welfare**

**General Inspection.**—The members of the Inspectorate made 2,769 inspections of collieries. The management were requested to rectify the defects noticed. As the result of the efforts of the Inspectorate improvements were effected at many collieries in regard to housing, sanitation, medical, recreational and educational facilities.

**Gorakhpur Labour.**—Three Government Welfare Officers for Gorakhpur Labour were transferred to the administrative control of the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner. The irregularities and defects pointed out in the reports of the Welfare Officers were taken up by the Chief Welfare Officer (Mines) with the colliery companies and the Coalfields Recruiting Organisation.

**Mobile Cinema Units.**—During the year under review, the Mobile Cinema Unit stationed at Talchar was transferred to Karanpura-Ramgarh Coalfield after necessary repairs. During the period under report, 188 shows were given in Madhya Pradesh, 144 in the Raniganj Coalfield, 39 in the Karanpura-Ramgarh Coalfield and 117 in the Jharia Coalfield. A large number of documentaries were exhibited with the main films. Eleven full length pictures, cartoons and educational shorts were exhibited at the collieries in Hyderabad.

**Annual Sports.**—A grant of Rs. 5,000 each was given by the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation for organising sports in the Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields. The sports were managed by separate committees set up in the Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields. A large number of workers participated and the sports were a great success. A grant of Rs. 2,000 was paid to an Ad-hoc Committee in the Talcher Coalfield for games, sports and health week at the three collieries in the Coalfield.

**Health Week in Hyderabad.**—Health weeks were observed at Tandur and Kothagudium during February and March, 1953 respectively. Apart from competition in well-kept houses and a baby-show, an exhibition was also arranged in which stalls were put up by the development department of the State Government. Films were exhibited on health and hygiene and dramas and other cultural activities were also held. The latter attracted large crowds. Not less than 10,000 persons visited the exhibition grounds at the Kothagudium Collieries

every day. The number of persons who visited the exhibition in the Tandur Coalfield was about 5,000 per day. The exhibition had great moral and educational value. Illiterate workers and their dependents were found trying to understand the various posters and putting questions to the attendants.

**Co-operative Society in Hyderabad.**—The consumers' co-operative Society at Kothagudium continued to serve a very useful purpose. During 1951 it made a net profit of more than Rs. 50,000. A similar society at Tandur showed improvement after election of new office bearers and reorganisation. A Co-operative Credit Society was started during the year at No. 2 Incline of the Tandur Collieries.

**Canteens in Hyderabad.**—The following figures give an idea of the popularity of the two canteens which are run by the management in the buildings provided by the Fund at Kothagudium and Tandur.

Name of the Colliery	Average attendance per day	Average sale per day
Rs. as. p.		
<i>Kothagudium:</i>		
1. Birly Pit . . . . .	1,231	148 10 0
2. Ramavaram Canteen . . . . .	1,077	130 11 4
<i>Tandur Collieries :</i>		
1. Morgan's Pit . . . . .	529	91 3 1
2. No. 2 Incline . . . . .	71	14 6 4

**Vegetable Garden.**—A vegetable garden was run at Kothagudium on an experimental basis on a piece of land made available by the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 3,957-11-3 was incurred on payment of salary of staff, purchase of tools, seeds, manures, insecticides, repairing of huts, fencing etc.

**Schools.**—The Sub-Committee set up by the Advisory Committee to go into the question of opening more schools for miners' children in the coalfields, met on 14th October 1952 and 21st January 1953 and examined the matter thoroughly. It recommended that the colliery owners should provide buildings, the State Government should provide staff and the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund should provide equipment for the schools. It was further decided to open with the co-operation of colliery owners and the State Governments 10 schools in the Jharia and 10 schools in the Raniganj coalfields to begin with and to add each year as many schools as possible. The schools should if necessary be ordinary ones to begin with and should eventually be converted into basic schools. Necessary further action for starting the schools was being taken in consultation with the Directors of Public Instructions Bihar and West Bengal.

#### Miners Institutes

The schemes for the construction of Miners' Institutes continued to make steady progress. Construction of 13 new Institutes was sanctioned during the year and 17 new Institutes were completed. The following figures indicate the position of the construction of the institutes in different coalfields as on the 31st March, 1953:

Name of coalfield	No. sanctioned by Govt.	No. completed	No. under construction	Location of Centres constructed or under construction	No. to be constructed
I	2	3	4	5	6
Jharia . . . . .	7	4	2	Bhulanbararée . . . . .	1
				Lodna . . . . .	
				Tata Sijua . . . . .	
				Bhuli . . . . .	
				Malkera Choitdih near Jamadoba Hospital . . . . .	

I	2	3	4	5	6
Mugma . . . .	1	1	..	Nirsa . . . .	
Bokaro . . . .	4	2	2	Bokaro . . . .	
				Kargali . . . .	
				Swang . . . .	
				Beniadih . . . .	
Giridih . . . .	1	1	..	Bhurkunda . . . .	I
Karanpura/Ramgarh.	4	3	..	Religarha . . . .	
				Sirkha . . . .	
				Methani . . . .	I
Raniganj . . . .	6	5	..	Chimakuri . . . .	
				Jay-kay-nagar . . . .	
				Sitalpur . . . .	
				Shankerpur . . . .	
Chanda . . . .	1	..	..	.. . . .	I
Korea . . . .	3	1	1	South Jharkhand . . . .	
				Kurasia . . . .	I
Sambalpur . . . .	1	..	..	.. . . .	I
Vindhya Pradesh . . . .	3	..	1	Nowrozabad . . . .	2
Pench Valley . . . .	2	..	1	Damua . . . .	I

In respect of the nine buildings the construction of which could not be started during the year, negotiations were in progress with colliery owners concerned for gift or lease of suitable pieces of colliery lands on reasonable terms.

## **Centres for the Welfare of Women and Children**

The opening of eight new centres was sanctioned during the year and seven new centres were opened. The following table denotes the position of the centres as on 31st March 1953.

S. No.	Name of coalfield	No. sanction- ed upto 1952-53	No. of centres opened	Name of centres	No. centres to be opened
1.	Jharia . . . . .		12	1. Patherdih . 2. Bhulanbarace . 3. Kusunda-Nyadilh . 4. Jitpur . . . 5. Industry . . . 6. Lodna . . . 7. Kustore . . . 8. Bhuli . . . 9. Bansjora . . . 10. Kankanee . . . 11. Sijua . . . 12. East Bhagatdih . . .	Nil
2.	Mugma . . . . .		1	1. Nitra . . . . .	Nil
3.	Bokaro . . . . .		4	2. 1. Bokaro . . . . . 2. Kargali . . . . .	2
4.	Girdih . . . . .		1	1. Beniadilh . . . . .	Nil
5.	Karanpura/Ramgarh . . . . .		4	3. 1. Bhurkunda . . . . . 2. Religorha . . . . . 3. Sirka . . . . .	1

Sl. No.	Name of coalfield	No. sanctioned upto 1952-53	No. of centres opened	Name of centres	No. of centres to be opened
6.	Raniganj	.	6	1. Mathani . . . 2. Chinakuri . . . 3. Jay-kay-nagar . . . 4. Sitalpur . . . 5. Sankerpur . . . 6. Jambad Selected	Nil
7.	Pench Valley	.	2	1. Eklehra . . .	I
8.	Chanda	.	2	1. Ballarpur . . .	I
9.	Korea	.	3	1. South Jhagrakhand 2. Kurasia . . .	I
10.	Vindhya Pradcsh W	.	3	Nil . . .	3
11.	Talcher	.	1	1. Duelaera . . .	Nil
12.	Sambalpur	.	1	Nil . . .	I
13.	Assam	.	1	1. Bargolai. . .	Nil
			41	31	10

Of the 31 centres noted above, 16 were functioning in the Miners' Institutes and the remaining one in the accommodation provided by Colliery owners. Ten centres could not be opened for want of suitable accommodation to house the centres and the staff connected with them.

**Attendance of Children.**—There were in all 2,499 children on roll on the 31st March 1953, the average daily attendance being 53 children per centre. The following number of children passed through the Welfare Centres:

- (i) Number of new children who came to the centres . . . . . 669
- (ii) Number of children transferred to higher school . . . . . 31
- (iii) Number of children who passed from the centres but did not prosecute their studies. 66

**Attendance of Kamins.**—There were 554 Kamins on roll on 31st March, 1953, the average being 12 per centre. Six hundred and thirty-one Kamins were trained in handicrafts during the year.

**Handicraft Education.**—This comprised knitting, embroidery and repairing of old garments. Figures showing the details of handicraft work done during the year is appended below.

1.	Number of sweaters prepared	. . . . .	831
2.	Number of Mufliers prepared	. . . . .	505
3.	Number of Socks prepared	. . . . .	82
4.	Number of Misc. prepared	. . . . .	183
5.	Number of cloth given to children	. . . . .	1768
6.	Number of goods produced by Sevikas	. . . . .	1153
7.	Number of goods produced by Kamins	. . . . .	2443
8.	Number of goods sold	. . . . .	205
9.	Number of clothes mended	. . . . .	4257
10.	Number of clay modelling work done	. . . . .	2783

A sum of Rs. 345-8-0 was paid as wages to the Kamins who get an income as they learn a trade.

**Games, Drill and Bhajan.**—Young children were given a bath regularly early morning. Healthy and interesting games were organised at all centres. The centres are provided with skipping ropes, footballs and articles for other indoor and outdoor games. A total grant-in-aid of Rs. 9,547 was paid to eight schools in the Talcher and Hyderabad Coalfields. Two grants-in-aid of Rs. 125 and 100 p.m. were sanctioned for payment to two Primary Schools in Rajasthan and Assam Coalfields. Seven welfare centres functioned in the Hyderabad Coalfields. The female staff attached to the centres consisted of a Centre-in-charge and a Dai. They continued their good work throughout the year. The following figures give an idea of their out-door work.

Name of the colliery	No. of houses visited	No. of cases adv. to go hospital	No. of pre-natal cases visited	No. of post natal cases visited	No. of confinement cases attended	No. of maternal cases	No. of deaths	No. of Infant deaths	No. of still born	No. of born
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Kothagudium . . .	43560	740	2111	1788	941	1	4	..		
Tandur . . .	17360	85	1042	788	239	..	..	..	..	1
Sasti . . .	9512	274	571	586	60	..	..	..	..	

In the field of in-door work, the Centres-in-charge conducted classes for women in sewing and knitting and for children in the 3 R's.

The female staff also conducted normal deliveries at houses and visited pre-natal and post-natal cases. The total number of confinement cases conducted by the staff during the year was 1240 which works out to 15 cases per head per month.

8. Two parks were installed at Lodna and Shankerpur during the year. The following figures indicate the position of the Children's Parks in different Coalfields at the end of the year under review:—

Sl. No.	Name of coalfield	No. sanctioned upto 1952-53	No. provided	Location	No. to be provided
1. Jharia . . . . .		2	2	Bhulanbarree Lodna . . .	Nil
2. Bokaro . . . . .		1	Nil	..	1
3. Ramgarh/Karanpura . . . . .		3	Nil	..	3
4. Raniganj . . . . .		3	2	Sitalpur Shankerpur . . .	1
5. Chanda . . . . .		1	Nil	..	1
6. Kora . . . . .		1	"	..	1
7. Pench Valley . . . . .		2	"	..	2
8. Sambalpur . . . . .		1	"	..	1
9. Talcher . . . . .		1	"	..	1
		15	4		11

There being great dearth of manufacturers of the equipments, it was difficult to get the equipment. The progress was, therefore, slow.

### Adult Education Centres

The opening of eleven new centres was sanctioned during the year and five new centres were opened. The following figures indicate the position as on 31st March 1953:—

Sl. No.	Name of coalfield	No. sanctioned upto 1952-53	No. opened	Name of centres	No. to be opened
1. Jharia . . . . .		8	6	1. Bhulanbararee . . . . . 2. Tata Sijua . . . . . 3. Lodna . . . . . 4. Bhuli . . . . . 5. South Tisra . . . . . 6. Kendwadih . . . . .	2
2. Mugma . . . . .		1	1	Nirsa . . . . .	Nil
3. Bokaro . . . . .		3	2	1. Kargali . . . . . 2. Bokaro . . . . .	2
4. Giridih . . . . .		1	1	Beniadah . . . . .	Nil
5. Karanpura-Ramgarh . . . . .		4	4	1. Bhurkunda . . . . . 2. Religora . . . . . 3. Sirka . . . . . 4. Karkatta . . . . .	Nil
6. Raniganj . . . . .		6	6	1. Methani . . . . . 2. Chinakuri . . . . . 3. Jay-kay-nagar . . . . . 4. Sitalpur . . . . . 5. Shankerpur . . . . . 6. Jambad Selected.	Nil
7. Pench Valley . . . . .		2	Nil		2
8. Korea . . . . .		3	Nil		3
9. Vindhya Pradesh . . . . .		3	Nil		3
10. Talcher . . . . .		1	1	Duelbera . . . . .	Nil
11. Sambalpore . . . . .		1	1	Ib-River . . . . .	Nil
12. Assam . . . . .		1	Nil		1

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22

13

Owing to the shortage of suitable accommodation, 13 Centres could not be opened.

During the first quarter of the year a four-week training was organised at the Bhuli Township for the newly recruited instructors. Labour leaders, personnel Officer, and others connected with the workers welfare in the coalfields addressed the trainees.

The celebration of Independence Day (15th August), Republic Day (26th January) and local festivals were the special features of these centres. On these days programmes of sports, cultural activities and lectures were arranged at all centres and prizes were awarded to the winners and to those who attained efficiency in reading, writing, cleanliness and social work. The dramas 'Harish Chandra' and 'Ranjit Singh' at Bhuli; 'Naya Sansar' at Tata Sijua, 'Vir Abimanue' at Nirsa; 'Jhansi-Ki-Rani' at Sitalpore; 'Chand Sodagar' at Shankerpur, 'Dhruba Charitra' at Jambad-Selected; Folk Dance and kirtan competition at Lodna; an open volley-ball tournament at Bhuli; an Indoor games competition at Bhulanbararee and a variety entertainment programme at Bhurkunda were the highlights of the year. The Bhulanbararee centre arranged a series of talks on first-aid, safety-measures and personal hygiene for the workers. Besides the sports and cultural activities, the centres also catered to the needs of those who wanted to read and write and literacy classes were held every day during the evening and morning according to the convenience of colliery workers. Newspapers, story-books and periodicals were provided for neo literates and the arrangements

for radio and loud-speakers were also made at each centre. The cinema van visited the centres once a month and magic lantern slides on different subjects were exhibited along with the talks at each centre. The inspectorate staff gave talks to the workers in their respective circles every week.

The average daily attendance at the centres differed from place to place depending upon various factors, but generally 40 to 65 persons attended a centre either for recreation or for reading and writing. Miners feel shy of participating in the community programmes and are still unconcerned about their own welfare measures. The education of adults is itself a very slow process and unless there is some prospect of immediate economic gain to the worker, the task of creating education-consciousness amongst them is a trying problem. However, with the opening of the Miners' Institutes, a beginning has been made to help the worker to develop and understand his responsibility towards the community, industry and the country.

A sum of Rs. 3,761 was paid to the Madhya Pradesh Government, for social education scheme in the Pench Valley and Chanda Coalfields, and Rs. 199 was spent on social education in the Kora Coalfields.

**Adult Education Classes in Hyderabad.**—Altogether 23 classes functioned in all the collieries in the Hyderabad Coalfield. Apart from education in literacy, the students were given lectures in social education subjects like Health and Hygiene, History, Geography, etc. During the year under report, 956 students appeared for the literacy test and 587 passed it.

#### Water Supply

**Jharia Coalfield.**—During the year under review the Government of Bihar approached the Government of India for sanction of a grant of Rs. 30 lakhs and a loan of an equal amount to the Jharia Water Board for implementation of the Damodar Water Supply Scheme in the Jharia Coalfield. The matter was considered by the Finance Sub-Committee and the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee at their meetings held on the 7th July 1952 and 14th August 1952 respectively. The Advisory Committee accepted the recommendations of the Finance Sub-Committee to make a grant of Rs. 15 lakhs to the Jharia Water Board on the condition that the Water Board would accord priority to give water-supply connections to places and institutions recommended by the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner.

**Hyderabad Coalfield.**—The Hyderabad Coalfield Sub-Committee at its meeting held on the 15th December 1952 noted the unsatisfactory position of water supply at Kothagudium and other collieries and suggested that a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs should be ear-marked by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the improvement of water supply facilities at the Kothagudium, Tandur and Sasti Collieries. The State Government of Hyderabad have been requested to undertake an immediate survey of the water supply position at the collieries.

#### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1952-53

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on 1-4-52	Expenditure during the year 1952-53.....
	46,94,296
Receipts during the year, 1952-53	1,27,97,843
	1,07,98,353
	Closing balance on 31st March 1953 .
	1,89,01,900
2,35,96,196	2,35,96,196

#### ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING 1953-54

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Rs.	Rs.
84,82,297	88,41,86

[No. M-15(4)54.]

A. P. Veera Raghavan, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 27th May 1954

**S.R.O. 1857.**—In pursuance of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 2155, dated the 16th November, 1953, namely:—

In the said Notification, under the heading “[Nominated by the Central Government under clause (c) of section 4]”, in item 7, the following entries shall be omitted, namely:—

“Shri S. Neelakantam, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour.”

[No. SS.121(77).]

**S.R.O. 1858.**—In pursuance of section 8 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 331, dated the 19th January, 1954, namely:—

In the said Notification, under the heading “[Nominated by the Central Government under clause (b) of section 8]”, in item (4), the following entries shall be omitted, namely:—

“Shri S. Neelakantam, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour.”

[No. SS.121(77)A.]

K. N. NAMBIAR, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 27th May 1954

**S.R.O. 1859.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in a dispute between the Imperial Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, and their workmen.

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

20/1 Gurusaday Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta-19.

PRESENT: Shri C. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu, B.A., B.L., Chairman.

REFERENCE NO. 12(a) OF 1953

BETWEEN

The Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta

AND

Their workmen.

(Re: Shri Nand Kishore Misra and six others).

#### APPEARANCES:

Shri Niren De and Shri B. K. Chowdhury, Counsel, for the Imperial Bank of India Indian Staff Association.

Shri Harish Chandra, Advocate, for Thakur Ganga Prosad.

Shri S. K. Mullick (Jr.) of Messrs. Sandersons & Morgans, Solicitors, for the Imperial Bank of India.

#### AWARD

The enquiry in this Reference which was made by Order No. LR.100(89), dated the 23rd/24th September 1953, relates to the cases of seven employees, set out hereunder in respect of disputes nature of which is set out against each of them:

- (1) Shri Nand Kishore Misra, (Serial No. 7), Demotion from service.
- (2) Shri Sheo Prosad Gupta, (Serial No. 10), Dismissal from service.
- (3) Shri Daya Shankar Bhatt, (Serial No. 14), Originally wrongful suspension but subsequently amended into Dismissal from service as per No. LR.100(89), dated 6th February, 1954.
- (4) Shri Thakur Ganga Prosad, (Serial No. 15), Dismissal from service.

- (5) Shri Rama Kant Agnihotri, (Serial No. 17), Dismissal from service.  
 (6) Shri Brijesh Narain Tewari, (Serial No. 18), Termination of service.  
 (7) Shri Ram Sewak, (Serial No. 19), Dismissal from service.

(2) The cases of the remaining 17 persons (one employee having died subsequent to the Reference and another employee having withdrawn his claim) were disposed of by me in an award published in the Gazette of India (Part II Section 3), dated the 17th April 1954 at pp. 785-798, (S.R.O. 1257, dated 10th April, 1954).

(3) Notices having been issued on the original reference to the parties the statements of claims were filed by the Imperial Bank of India Indian Staff Association with reference to the employees mentioned as Serial Nos. 7, 10, 14, 17, 18 and 19. Thakur Ganga Prosad (Serial No. 15), filed a statement of claim in person. The Employers filed a written statement separately in respect of each of the seven workmen. At the enquiry the Employers were represented by Shri S. K. Mullick (Jr.) of Messrs. Sandersons & Morgans, Solicitors. Thakur Ganga Prosad was represented by Shri Harish Chandra, Advocate, and the six other workers concerned were represented by Shri Niren De and Shri B. K. Choudhury, Counsel of the Imperial Bank of India Indian Staff Association.

(4) I shall now proceed to consider the case of each of these seven workmen individually.

(1) *Nand Kishore Mishra* (Serial No. 7).—Shri Mishra was a Clerk-in-Charge of Treasury Pay Office, Barcilly Branch. His first appointment was on the 20th October 1924 at Chandausi Branch. He was confirmed on the 1st July 1928. The case of the Association is that though he was promoted to Godown Keeper-in-Charge of Sub-Pay Office at Shikhoabad in December 1937 and was again promoted to Clerk-in-Charge of Pay Office at Bharthana in 1938 and continued as such till 1944 and was once again promoted to Clerk-in-Charge of Treasury Pay Office and was confirmed in the post at Pratabgarh on 29th June 1945, he was subsequently demoted to an ordinary clerk's post. The relief sought is promotion to the post of Clerk-in-Charge of Treasury Pay Office from the date of reversion and payment of all arrears including salary, allowances and bonus from the date of reversion. Apart from the legal defences which have been referred to in my previous award in Reference No. 12 of 1953 the Employers have on the merits contended that the designation of Ex-Clerk-in-Charge does not relate to a substantive appointment; that Clerk-in-Charge are paid only acting allowance in addition to the salary; that the employee was given two chances for acting as a Clerk-in-charge but his work was not found to be satisfactory and that therefore no further chances were given to him. With reference to the legal defences set out in the case of this employee which are common to the pleas raised with regard to the other employees also, I have held in my previous award that there is no substance in these pleas and hence each case has to be decided on its own merits. It is therefore unnecessary for me to consider these legal issues once again in this award.

(5) When the cases of these workmen were being enquired into it was represented to me on the 23rd April 1954 that so far as this employee (Serial No. 7), is concerned the Bank is prepared to give him another chance to work as Clerk-in-Charge within the next six months. Shri B. K. Chowdhury appearing on behalf of the Association stated that he had no objection to the matter being disposed of in this manner. I therefore direct that the Bank do give to this employee another chance to work as Clerk-in-Charge within the next six months and he be confirmed in that post in due course if his work is found satisfactory.

(6) (2) *Sheo Prosad Gupta* (Serial No. 10).—Shri S. P. Gupta was a clerk in the Azamgarh Branch. He was appointed in the Bank's service in May 1942 and his services were terminated on the 11th December 1948 on the ground of his taking part in political activities. The Association contends that the termination of employment is wrongful and unjustified as the Bank did not assign any reason whatsoever and that therefore the employee is entitled to be reinstated and be placed in the same position as if his said employment with the Bank had never been terminated.

(7) The Bank denies that the termination of employment was wrongful or unjustifiable and states that the Association has no right to claim reinstatement. It is also stated that the said employee was detained under Section 3 (1)(a) of the United Provinces Maintenance of Public Order Act for his being an active member of Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh which had been declared unlawful and for his secret activities in connection with the said Sangh and that as the said employee

as a result of his arrest and detention was unable to carry out the terms of his contract with the Bank his services with the Bank were dispensed with.

(8) It is true that Shri Sheo Prosad Gupta was arrested and detained under the orders of the District Magistrate of Azamgarh, dated 11th December 1948 for a period of 15 days or the ground that he was a member of the R.S.S. Sangh *vide Ex. D(16)*. That he was not produced before any court for trial is clear from *Ex. D(14)*. That he was released unconditionally by the District Magistrate on the 27th April 1949 and that no charges were proved before any court of law in connection with his detention are clear from *Ex. D(15)* which is a letter of the District Magistrate, dated 18th November 1949. The dismissal order was made on 14th April 1949, but it was made to take effect from 11th December 1948. Shri S. P. Gupta was asked to deposit a sum of Rs. 127-15-3, the salary and allowances from 11th December 1948 to 12th January 1949 *vide Ex. D(3)*. In this it is stated that the employee was dismissed in view of the fact that he had been found guilty of taking part in illegal political activities. This is certainly not correct as he was not placed for any trial before any court and there was no finding that he was guilty of any such offence. Subsequent to this the employee made a number of representations asking for an opportunity to place his case before the authorities but nothing came out of his importunities.

(9) When the matter relating to the termination of the service of this employee was before the Sen-Tribunal the Government circulars said to have been sent to the Bank in respect of employees concerned in political activities had not been produced. They have been produced before me now by the Bank and they throw a good deal of light on the matter. It is seen from *Ex. 75* that in the cases of Government servants arrested for their association they would have to be treated as being under suspension with effect from the dates of their arrest. In the same circular the following observations are found:—

“The departmental action against Government servants so arrested should depend on what charges the police have against them. If the Government servant was arrested and let off without blemish no notice need be taken of their arrest.

No action need however be taken nor any notice taken of the arrest thereof if the participation was merely in drill and was prior to the office memorandum, dated 12th January 1948. In other cases treatment would depend on the merits of each case and suspension followed by departmental proceedings would be suitable provided it is ascertained that the police have something concrete against the Government servant concerned.”

(10) In view of these directives no action should have been taken against the employee as he was unconditionally released. It was therefore wrong on the part of the Bank to have stated that the employee was guilty of taking part in R.S.S. activities. In *Ex. 84* which is communication by the Manager of the Bank to the Secretary and Treasurer, dated 16th March, 1949, it is stated that Shri Gupta had not been convicted but had been only detained but that he made no representation against the detention. It was recommended that his services should be terminated because the charges were serious. In the same letter however different considerations seemed to have prevailed in the case of one Shri Mighlani. He (Mighlani) was released on 15th December 1948, on tendering an apology. The Manager states that lenient view had been taken by the Court in the case of Shri Mighlani and he was released with an admonition and therefore he was recommended to be reinstated. It is surprising that when an employee who was let off with an admonition had been recommended for reinstatement, an employee who was arrested on suspicion but was released unconditionally should have been dismissed from service.

(11) Since it has not been established that Shri Gupta was actually concerned with any R.S.S. activities or that he was even a member of the organization he cannot be punished. No explanation was taken from him and when he offered to place his case before the Bank, the Bank refused to give him an opportunity. Sen Tribunal directed that he should be reinstated with effect from 1st October 1949 and be allowed to retain the sum of Rs. 127-15-3 paid to him and that he should also be paid half yearly bonus for the second half of 1948. It was also directed that the period of absence from office should not be regarded as a break in his service. The same order is passed in his case and he will be reinstated from 1st October 1949 and paid salary and allowances from that date less any amount which he might have earned during this period by employment elsewhere.

(12) (3) *Daya Shankar Bhatt* (Serial No. 14).—Shri D. S. Bhatt was appointed as a Godown Keeper in the Bank in January 1940 and confirmed as clerk in 1942. He was working as a typist in Jhansi Branch when his services were terminated on the 20th October 1951. The termination of services of this employee is said to be wrongful and unjustifiable as the Bank did not assign any reason whatsoever and acted arbitrarily without framing any charge or holding any enquiry. The relief sought is that he should be reinstated and be placed in the same position as if his said employment with the Bank had never been terminated. In a communication sent to the Tribunal by Shri D. S. Bhatt, dated 28th October 1953, he states that he was suspended on 11th July 1949 on the ground that he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 35 under sections 3 and 4 of the Gambling Act; that he was prosecuted for the alleged breach of the sections committed on the Deepavali festival on 2nd November 1948 on which day gambling casually is very common in Bharat; that he has not committed any offence involving moral turpitude or misconduct; and that his services were terminated during the pendency of proceedings before a Tribunal.

(13) The Bank contends that the employee was given full pay during the period of suspension; that at the time when the employee's services were finally terminated there were no proceedings before the Tribunal; and that the termination of service was not wrongful or unjustifiable as it was made on account of a conviction for an offence which involves moral turpitude. On the 20th October 1951 when the employee's services were terminated there were no proceedings pending before any Tribunal and hence there is no question of contravention of S. 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act. The case of this employee was before the Sen-Tribunal as No. 41 but it was not pressed. Though in view of the fact that the Sen-Award has been held to be void the non-prosecution of the case before the Sen-Tribunal cannot be a bar to its being pressed before me yet the attitude of the Union at that time shows that there were no good grounds for the present claim.

(14) The simple point that arises for consideration is whether the offence for which Shri Bhatt was convicted is one which involves moral turpitude. Under Section 10 of the Banking Companies Act there is a prohibition to employment of any person who has been convicted by a criminal court for an offence involving moral turpitude. A copy of the judgment of the City Magistrate, Jhansi, has been produced by both parties and marked as Exs C(3) and 70. The judgment shows that Shri Bhatt was convicted not only for gambling but also for keeping a gaming house. There is a decision of a Bench of the Rangoon High Court (Reported in 1929 A.I.R. p. 352), in which it has been observed that the conviction of a pleader under the Gambling Act can hardly be looked upon by itself as sufficient reason for disciplinary action. In that case there was no question of conviction for keeping a common gaming house. There is a decision of the Madras High Court (Reported in I.L.R. 42 Madras p. 111), which deals specifically with the case of conviction for keeping a common gaming house. It was held that a conviction of this nature implies a defect of character which unfitts the convicted person to be a pleader. That decision refers to a Privy Council decision in the matter of Rajendra Nath Mukherjee (Reported I.L.R. 22 Allahabad p. 49), in support of the position that the judges trying the matter could not go behind the decision of the Criminal Court. It is not open for me therefore to go into the question as to whether the gambling was resorted to only casually on the Diwali day. I have therefore come to the conclusion that though conviction for offence of mere gambling may not amount to moral turpitude the offence of keeping a common gaming house is one that involves moral turpitude. As there is a prohibition under the statute against employing persons convicted of such an offence, the Bank was justified in terminating the services of this employee. No relief can therefore be granted to this employee and his claim is rejected.

(15) (4) *Thakur Ganga Prosad* (Serial No. 15).—Thakur Ganga Prosad joined the Bank's service on the 30th August 1943 as a godown keeper and he was confirmed in the post on the 1st March 1944. He worked as godown keeper at Sahjanwa in 1945 and as godown keeper Bustee in 1946. On the 6th August 1946 he was transferred to Nutanwa outstation as godown keeper. He was working there till the 20th February 1948 when he proceeded on leave on account of his mother's illness. From the 11th April to 25th April he was on sick leave with full pay, from 26th April to 6th June he was on sick leave on half pay, from 7th June to 5th October 1948 he was on sick leave without pay and on the latter date he resumed his duties at Gorakhpur branch. From 3rd November 1948 he was kept under suspension and his services were dispensed with with effect from the 14th January 1949, he having been given one month's salary in lieu of notice. It is this order of discharge that is being challenged in the proceedings before me.

(16) The case of this employee has been put forward by him personally and is as follows: He was improperly removed from service without considering the merits of the case and without proper enquiry. He has been made the victim of certain ill feelings between him and Shri J. C. De arising out of matters not connected with the affairs of the Bank. He was deprived of a sum of Rs. 3,500 which Shri J. C. De got deposited under threat and coercion. It is false that this amount was paid by him to Messrs. Bindra Ram Chulai Ram. He was in no way concerned with the sum of Rs. 3,500, the loss of which was complained about by Messrs. Bindra Ram Chulai Ram. The payment seems to have been made wrongfully by Shri J. C. De to Messrs. Bindra Ram Chulai Ram as it was unauthorised. He never made any private business or borrowed any money from the merchants of Nutanwa. He was improperly removed from service in arbitrary fashion. He claims to be reinstated and to be paid his salary up to date including Dearness Allowance, bonus, etc. He also claims refund of Rs. 3,500, taken by Shri J. C. De.

(17) In the written statement of the Bank it is stated that about the end of February 1948 a complaint was received by the Agent of Gorakhpur Branch from one of the constituents that the employee had misappropriated Rs. 3,500 from his firm's account with Anandnagar Pay Office by stealing a signed blank cheque and getting the same cashed through a local man on the 14th February 1948 and that the Agent investigated the matter and warned the employee of the serious consequences that would follow if the complaint was found to be correct and that thereupon the employee deposited a sum of Rs. 3,500 with the Clerk-in-Charge of Basti Pay Office so that the money might be paid to the Complainant if on enquiry the Agent was satisfied that Thakur Ganga Prosad was guilty. It is also stated that as the Agent was under orders of transfer and wanted to complete the investigation and settle the matter he sent for the employee who was then on leave and the complainant subsequently informed the Agent that the matter was settled and the money deposited by the said employee, was to be paid to the complainant. In the statement as it originally stood it was alleged that the said deposit amount of Rs. 3,500 was handed over by the said clerk-in-charge to the said employee who in turn paid the said money to the complainant in the presence of the Agent, the incoming Agent of the said Branch, and two other persons. This allegation is subsequently amended and the allegation as it now stands is that the money was sent by the Clerk-in-charge and handed over to the said employee. It is said that the constituent wanted the matter should be treated as closed but the Agent wanted to report the matter to the authorities and thereafter the employee offered to resign on the expiration of his leave. The employee however failed to tender his resignation and therefore after obtaining the explanation of the employee the Bank terminated his employment. By an amendment it is stated that the termination was also on several other allegations against him. The Bank also denies that there is any ill feeling between the employee and Shri J. C. De or that the discharge of the employee was unjust, illegal or improper. It is also denied that the deposit was obtained by threat or coercion or that Shri J. C. De made the payment to Messrs. Bindra Ram & Chulai Ram wrongfully and unauthorisedly. It is further stated that the work of the employee was found unsatisfactory and he used to borrow money from the Bank's constituents and that therefore the services of this employee was duly and properly terminated upon making due enquiry of the merit of his case and after he was found guilty and the requirements of Rule 48 were duly complied with.

(18) The only point for consideration is whether the discharge of the employee from service was justified and if not to what relief he is entitled.

The charges against this employee are two-fold:

- (1) That he used a signed blank cheque of the firm of Messrs Bindra Ram & Chulai Ram for drawing a sum of Rs. 3,500 from the firm's account through a messenger of his and utilised the amount himself.
- (2) That he traded on his own account and entered into contracts while in the service of the Bank and also borrowed monies from the constituents at Nutanwa.

(19) Some investigation appears to have been made in regard to both these charges but no enquiry was held in the presence of the employee in regard to any of these charges and no opportunity was given to him to explain his conduct. As regards the cheque for Rs. 3,500 a report was obtained from Shri J. C. De on the 17th November 1948 nearly nine months after the incident. As regards the other charges a letter Ex A(16), dated the 29th July 1948 was written to Thakur Ganga Prosad who was then on leave in the following terms:

"I have received several reports from our cash credit constituents at Nutanwa that you are engaged in some private business at Nutanwa and borrowed money from some persons there which have not yet been repaid by you. Please therefore submit to me by return post your full explanation in the matter. Copies of the reports which consisted of seven letters are sent enclosed."

In a postscript to this letter it is stated as follows:

"On receipt of your reply to these various charges an investigation into the matter as to why you failed to pay a sum of Rs. 3,500 to Messrs. Bindra Ram & Chulai Ram after encashing their cheque for this amount through the agency of your own messenger will have to be taken up by me. In your own interest therefore you must now report for duty to me without further delay."

(20) Ex. A(17) contains the copy of the letters. A perusal of the letters shows that these did not emanate from the merchants voluntarily but were sent in answer to enquiries made by the then Agent Shri S. N. Mukherjee. By Ex. A(18), dated 6th August 1948, Thakur Ganga Prosad characterised the complaints as false and fabricated and stated that he owned no money to anybody and did not carry on any business. He suggested that there was some agency behind which had persuaded these firms to make the complaints. As regards the cheque for Rs. 3,500 Thakur Ganga Prosad stated as follows:

"I shall indeed be glad if you kindly take up the question of Rs. 3,500 as I have to get back the amount since the matters are investigated by you. I undertake to satisfy you or any other independent Tribunal that M/s. Bindra Ram & Chulai Ram had any claim either against the Bank or against me and if at all he was defrauded by third parties with whom we have no concern. I would request you to kindly let me know who is holding the sum of Rs. 3,500 in deposit."

To this the Agent Shri S. N. Mukherjee sent a reply Ex. A(19), dated 14th August 1948, stating: "I shall now be glad if you will now submit a full and comprehensive report in regard to Rs. 3,500 referred by you." In reply Thakur Ganga Prosad sent Ex. A(20), dated 21st August 1948, stating that he was obliged to deposit the sum of Rs. 3,500 with Shri D. M. Tripathy under instructions of Shri J. C. De relying on the fact that money in no case would be lost by him and that he would be able to give further report if he was informed as to what exactly the allegation was against him. He added, "I would in the circumstances request you to kindly see that my sum of Rs. 3,500 is returned to me at earliest possible or permit me to file a suit in court about it in which case the whole matter will be thoroughly thrashed out. My position will become quite clear and I am sure I shall get a decree of Rs. 3,500." On the 31st August 1948 the Agent Shri S. N. Mukherjee sent a memorandum Ex. A(21) regarding the complaint of Khelai Mistry of Nutanwa, calling upon Thakur Ganga Prosad to submit his explanation in the matter. By Ex. A(22), dated the 13th September, 1949, Thakur Ganga Prosad stated that the matter had been fully explained in November 1947 when Shri J. C. De launched enquiry for it and he was satisfied that there was no hand of his in the contract existing in his name. At the end of the letter Thakur Ganga Prosad wrote as follows:

"In the end I have to draw your attention to my Memorandum dated 21st August 1948 in which I requested you to see my case of Rs. 3,500 returned or permit to file a suit for it."

(21) There was no further correspondence but after Thakur Ganga Prosad rejoined duty he was informed by Ex. A(33) dated 3rd November 1948 that it was decided to suspend him from the Bank's service pending final decision. Ex. A(24) is the report dated 17th November 1948 sent by Shri J. C. De at the instance of the District Manager who forwarded the same to the Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, along with the letter Ex. A(25) dated 8th December 1948. Ex. A(26) is the Memorandum of the Secretary and Treasurer dated 30th December 1948 submitted to the Local Board recommending the termination of service of Thakur Ganga Prosad on payment of one month's salary in lieu of notice. By Ex. A(28) dated 14th January 1949 Thakur Ganga Prosad was intimated that his services had been dispensed with.

(22) As regards the complaints of the merchants at Nutanwa there does not appear to have been any enquiry as to the truth or otherwise of the allegations. Only in regard to the complaint of Khelai Mistry some enquiry seems to have been made at the local P.W.D. office and Thakur Ganga Prosad's attention was drawn to some entries in their books. As regards this matter Shri J. C. De had

already made enquiries and he was convinced that Thakur Ganga Prosad referred to was a different person from the employee now concerned in this dispute. When Thakur Ganga Prosad denied that he carried on any business or that he owed any money to constituents at Nutanwa in fairness to him an enquiry ought to have been held and the Agent ought to have come to a definite conclusion as to whether there was any truth in the allegations. No opportunity was given to Thakur Ganga Prosad to disprove the allegations but a report was sent on the footing that all the allegations were true.

(23) Then turning to the cheque for Rs. 3,500 much oral evidence has been adduced to show that Rs. 3,500 deposited by Thakur Ganga Prosad was sent by the Clerk-in-charge of Basti Pay Office to Gorakhpur and that the amount was paid on 22nd March 1948 into the hands of Thakur Ganga Prosad who in his turn paid the amount to Shri Chulai Ram of Messrs. Bindra Ram Chulai Ram in the presence of Shri J. C. De, Shri S. N. Mukherjee and others. No attempt has been made to show that it was Thakur Ganga Prosad that drew the amount of the cheque. On the other hand it is suggested that because Thakur Ganga Prosad amicably settled the matter and paid over the money himself there can be absolutely no doubt about the complicity of Thakur Ganga Prosad in regard to the cheque affair. It is therefore necessary to find out from the voluminous evidence on record as to whether this case has been made out and if not whether the other evidence that has been adduced is sufficient to come to the conclusion that Thakur Ganga Prosad drew the amount of the cheque and misappropriated the same.

(24) Shri J. C. De who is at present officiating as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Madras Circle of the Imperial Bank of India has been examined as E.W.-1. Shri S. N. Mukherjee, who succeeded Shri J. C. De as Agent of the Gorakhpur Branch in September 1948 has been examined as E.W.-3. E.W.-2 is Shri D. M. Tripathy, who is at present employed in Shikohabad Branch and who was employed as clerk-in-charge in Basti Pay Office in February 1948. He was the person with whom a sum of Rs. 3,500 was admittedly deposited. Shri Bharat Das Agarwal E.W.-4 is at present Cashier Incharge, Imperial Bank of India, Anandnagar Pay Office and in March 1948 he was employed in the Basti Pay Office as Cashier Incharge. He is the person through whom it is said that a sum of Rs. 3,500 was sent by E.W.-2 to Gorakhpur.

(25) Shri B. N. Khanna is E.W.-5. He was Clerk Incharge in Anandnagar Pay Office in March 1948. He has attested Ex. A(15) which is a letter of authority dated 21st March 1948 passed by Thakur Ganga Prosad to the Agent Shri J. C. De along with Sarvashri Ishar Din and T. N. Pathak and he is also said to have been present at the time when the alleged payment was made by Thakur Ganga Prosad to Shri Chulai Ram. E.W.-6 is Shri T. N. Pathak, who was in 1948 Personal Assistant to the Agent at Gorakhpur. He is also said to have been present at the time of the alleged payment. E.W.-5 Shri B. N. Khanna also speaks about what transpired on the 28th February 1948 and on the 12th March 1948 at Nutanwa. Nutanwa is at a distance of 44 miles from Gorakhpur and Anandnagar is said to be mid-way between the two being only 22 miles from Nutanwa. Basti is about 30 miles from Gorakhpur. The cheque for Rs. 3,500 was cashed on the 14th February 1948 which was signed by one Bechu Lal partner of Messrs. Bindra Ram & Chulai Ram and the pay order was in favour of one Bishwanath. This Bishwanath presented at the same time another cheque for Rs. 100 drawn by Shri Ram Prosad Bhagwati Prosad. He was employed as a weighman or "Palladar" under Beni Ram Raghu Nandan Prosad. He was illiterate and the left thumb impression of Bishwanath was written by Shri Pandey, the Cashier Incharge. Shri B. N. Khanna had known this Bishwanath for sometime and continued to see him till the Nutanwa office was closed. Though the cheque was cashed on the 14th February 1948 Shri Chulai Ram according to evidence of Shri Khanna came to know of the withdrawal of the money only on the 25th March when he came to enquire as to how much money there was in the Bank to his credit. He was told that there were only a few hundred rupees. Then he went away stating that he would enquire his partners if any money had been withdrawn. So it is only on the 28th February 1948 that Shri Chulai Ram is said to have made a complaint to Shri J. C. De when he came to Nutanwa to inspect the stocks in the godowns having heard at Basti that there was some "Golmal."

(26) According to Shri Tripathy, Shri J. C. De is said to have come to know of some "Garbar" at Nutanwa. Having heard some rumours that everything was not alright at Nutanwa Shri J. C. De is said to have proceeded to that place on the 28th February having asked Thakur Ganga Prosad to proceed to the place and wait for him. It is on this occasion that Shri Chulai Ram made his complaint against Thakur Ganga Prosad. Though Shri J. C. De does not remember

whether Shri Khanna was present on the occasion, the latter says that he was present and that he heard the complaint. Shri J. C. De says that he questioned Thakur Ganga Prosad about the matter and the latter denied he had anything to do with the cheque. Shri Khanna says that Shri J. C. De did not question Thakur Ganga Prosad in the presence of Shri Chulai Ram but he questioned him after Shri Chulai Ram left. Whichever version is true Thakur Ganga Prosad denied all knowledge of the cheque affair. All the same since Thakur Ganga Prosad was anxious to go back to take his mother to Patna Shri J. C. De insisted that a sum of Rs. 3,500 should be deposited by Thakur Ganga Prosad so that the matter could be enquired into later on. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 3,500 is said to have been paid to Shri D. M. Tripathy at Bustee on 2nd March 1948. There is some controversy as to whether the amount was paid by Thakur Ganga Prosad's father or whether it was paid by Thakur Ganga Prosad and his uncle. Thakur Ganga Prosad has stated in his letter dated 6th March 1948 that the amount was paid by his father. This letter was acknowledged by Shri J. C. De in his letter dated 9th March 1948 and yet he says that he does not know about the fact of the payment of the amount by the father of Thakur Ganga Prosad. Whoever paid the amount into the hands of Shri Tripathy, it was to be kept with him as deposit till an enquiry was held.

(27) It is surprising that though a complaint was made against a Bank official that he extracted a signed cheque from the book belonging to the constituent yet no written complaint was filed and no statement was taken either from Shri Chulai Ram or from Thakur Ganga Prosad. Even on the 12th March 1948 when Shri J. C. De is said to have gone to Nutanwa and held some enquiry no written record has been kept of the proceedings. It is stated that on this occasion Shri Khanna traced the whereabouts of the boy called Bishwanath and brought him before Shri J. C. De. The boy is said to have stated that he was not Bishwanath but was "Algu", that while he was going on the way Thakur Ganga Prosad called him and gave him a cheque for Rs. 3,500 asking him to represent himself as one Bishwanath and to get the cheque cashed. It is stated that the boy admitted having cashed the cheque at the instance of Thakur Ganga Prosad and paid over the amount to Thakur Ganga Prosad for which trouble he was paid a remuneration of Rs. 100. No statement was recorded from him though he gave such important evidence against Thakur Ganga Prosad. Shri Chulai Ram is said to have been present on the occasion and yet no statement was taken from him even on that day. The only explanation given is that Shri J. C. De thought that these statements could be taken at a later date when a formal enquiry would be held. Yet having only this slender evidence which was not even reduced to writing, Shri J. C. De wrote to Thakur Ganga Prosad Ex. A(12) dated 13th March 1948 stating that there was a volume of evidence against him and his presence was immediately required. Who this "Algu" is and why he is not available at present is not explained. There is also no evidence to show that there existed such relationship between Thakur Ganga Prosad and "Algu" as would have induced Thakur Ganga Prosad to put trust in Algu to the extent of Rs. 3,500.

(28) There is one other circumstance which has to be adverted to at this stage and that is as regards the statement of funds to the credit of Shri Chulai Ram on the 14th February 1948. Khanna's evidence shows that there was only a few hundred rupees and but for a debit note against Ram Prosad Bhagwati Prosad by which a sum of Rs. 3,500 was transferred to the account of Messrs. Bindra Ram Chulai Ram there would not have been sufficient funds to honour the cheque that is said to have been presented by Thakur Ganga Prosad through 'Algu'. Did Thakur Ganga Prosad come to know of this debit which was made on the same day and had he the necessary time to issue a cheque for the exact sum of Rs. 3,500 for being sent through Algu for encashment are matters which are left in the realm of conjecture. In the ordinary course Thakur Ganga Prosad could not have come to know about this debit note and it is impossible to believe that he would have chosen a mere boy as his messenger for withdrawing a sum of Rs. 3,500. It is much more likely that Thakur Ganga Prosad had no hand in the affair but that Bishwanath (whoever he may be) who had been entrusted with a cheque for Rs. 100 by Ram Prosad Bhagwati Prosad carried the amount of Rs. 3,500 and delivered it to some person other than Thakur Ganga Prosad.

(29) Ex. A(12) dated 13th March 1948 was followed up by another letter Ex. A(13) dated 15th March 1948 in which it was stated that Thakur Ganga Prosad's presence was urgently required in the investigation of the matter. In this letter it is stated that if for any unavoidable reason he was unable to come Shri J. C. De may dispose of the amount deposited on receipt of his unconditional consent by return of post as the parties were insisting on immediate action. To this a reply was sent by Thakur Ganga Prosad Ex. A(14) on 18th March 1948 in which he suggests that the whole trouble would have arisen on

account of Ram Prosad Bhagwati Prosad who had a grudge against him as he did not allow them 40 bags of rice without delivery order and that therefore undue advantage of the circumstances should not be taken. Subsequently Thakur Ganga Prosad appears to have come to Gorakhpur. He was asked to settle the matter with Shri Chulai Ram. He came and told Shri J. C. De that he could not settle the matter and that he was very anxious to go back to Patna as his mother was helpless. Then he was asked to pass a letter Ex. A(15) in the following terms:

"I beg to advise that a sum of Rs. 3,500 has been deposited by me with Mr. D. M. Tripathy, Clerk Incharge Basti Pay Office and I hereby give my free consent to dispose of the money as you think fit and proper."

This is signed by Thakur Ganga Prosad attested by Sarvashri B. N. Khanna, Ishar Din and T. N. Pathak. It is suggested by Thakur Ganga Prosad that none of the persons was present at the time when he passed the letter and that their attestations must have been obtained later. There is evidence of Sarvashri B. N. Khanna and T. N. Pathak on this point but I am not disposed to believe them. The reason given for their being present on the occasion is so very artificial that it cannot be accepted. Having passed this letter Thakur Ganga Prosad is said to have left the place on the same day but evidence has been let in to show that he came back on the same evening along with Shri Chulai Ram to Shri J. C. De and told him that the matter had been settled. It is said that both Thakur Ganga Prosad and Chulai Ram went away stating that they would come the next day for the money, that money was sent for on the following day from Basti and the money arrived through Bharat Das on the evening of the 27th March. The name of Bharat Das does not find a place in any of the records of the Bank as being the person who brought the money. On the other hand in the written statement it was mentioned at first that the money was paid by Shri Tripathy to Thakur Ganga Prosad. Nutanwa being 44 miles away from Gorakhpur it is not at all likely that Thakur Ganga Prosad would have gone to Nutanwa and brought Shri Chulai Ram by the evening to Gorakhpur. Thakur Ganga Prosad is said to have gone to Shri Pathak's house on the evening and seen Shri Khanna there. Shri Khanna was employed in Anandnagar and he appears to be so much interested in the matter that he comes all the way to Gorakhpur on the following day for no other purpose but to witness of payment. Shri J. C. De does not mention the presence of Thakur Ganga Prosad's uncle at the time of payment but all the other witnesses are made to speak about his presence.

(30) There are several discrepancies in the evidence which it is unnecessary to discuss; but there is one circumstance which makes me to disbelieve the whole story viz., that there is no mention of this payment in the presence of these persons except in the report dated 17th November 1948. Though Shri S. N. Mukherjee is said to have been present at the time of payment he does not express surprise when in a series of letters already referred to, Thakur Ganga Prosad was asking as to what happened to the sum of Rs. 3,500. On the other hand in Ex. 9 dated 9th August 1948 Shri S. N. Mukherjee writes as follows:

"It is further reported that the money was recovered from Thakur Ganga Prosad and returned to Messrs Bindra Ram & Chulai Ram."

It is expected that a person of the standing and experience of Shri S. N. Mukherjee would have written in this trend if actually he had been present on the occasion and witnessed the payment. When confronted with this statement of his Shri S. N. Mukherjee gives an explanation which no one can accept.

(31) Shri J. C. De does not remember the name of the messenger who was sent for getting the amount from Shri Tripathy. Shri Tripathy does not remember who came and asked for money. Shri J. C. De did not send any note for getting the amount and yet when some messenger asked for the amount being sent the sum of Rs. 3,500 is sent through Bharat Das, who does not pass a receipt to Shri Tripathy and who does not care to obtain any receipt from Thakur Ganga Prosad for having paid the amount. An endorsement is found made on the back of the cheque and it shows that the money was received by Shri Chulai Ram. Shri J. C. De does not know if the endorsement on the front of the cheque was made by Shri Chulai Ram or not but Shri Khanna knows that Shri Chulai Ram signed on the front and on the reverse of the cheque. If Chulai Ram's signature on the back of the cheque had been obtained for the purpose of showing that he had received the amount of the cheque from Thakur Ganga Prosad, why was it undated? If the transactions took place on the 22nd March there is no reason why Shri Chulai Ram should not have been asked to affix the date to his writing. Shri S. N. Mukherjee admits in his evidence that the Bank records might show that he took charge only on the 23rd March 1948 and yet he would ask me to believe that he was present from 7 P.M. to 10 P.M. in the night just to witness

the payment and to discuss about the disciplinary action to be taken against Thakur Ganga Prosad while his father was lying in his house on his death bed. In fact Shri S. N. Mukherjee's father died on that night. Shri S. N. Mukherjee says that he thought that official duties were much more important than his father's illness.

(32) So far as Shri J. C. De is concerned he appears to have been favourably inclined towards Thakur Ganga Prosad as could be seen from the remarks which he made in December 1947 in the confidential sheet of the employee. There is documentary evidence to show that Shri J. C. De was in the habit of getting good old rice and good ghee at favourable rates through Shri B. N. Khanna. In Ex. A(3) dated 8th October 1947 Shri Khanna wrote to Thakur Ganga Prosad that Babu Sahib (J. C. De) wanted 20 seers good old rice to be purchased at not less than 1 seer 12 ch. for a rupee. Ex. A(4) dated 8th December 1947 is a letter of Shri J. C. De in his own hand to Thakur Ganga Prosad asking him to see him at Gorakhpur on receipt of the letter after fully satisfying himself that due to his absence during the day the Bank's or parties interest did not suffer. He also states "Durwan must remain there to look after our interest. If it is not possible to come during the day you may see me before 10 P.M. at night." Shri J. C. De wants it to be believed that he wrote this letter in connection with some official business but he had to admit that he would not write official letters in his own hand. There seems to be much force in the suggestion that Thakur Ganga Prosad was asked to make arrangements for Shri J. C. De's going to Bhutawal. There is another letter Ex. A(5) written by Shri J. C. De on 17th February 1948 to Thakur Ganga Prosad. In this letter having intimated that he sanctioned leave he proceeds to state as follows:

"Herewith two cheques in full payment. Please acknowledge receipt. Was it 70 seers of rice I brought personally? In how many instalments I forgot? Any way I have paid as wanted. Did I make a previous payment? Please request Sethji Kanodia to keep for me 10 seers of best fresh ghee separately. A proper container will be sent by me. Last time Ghee was good."

This letter shows that Shri J. C. De was in the habit of getting good Ghee from the constituents and also that he was not in the habit of making payments promptly for purchases made for him. It seems to be quite probable that Shri J. C. De was for some reason or other inclined to help Shri Chulai Ram by handing over Rs. 3,500 deposited with Shri Tripathy to Shri Chulai Ram. There is also evidence to show that the feelings between Thakur Ganga Prosad on the one hand and Sarvashri Khanna, Pathak and Tripathy on the other were somewhat strained.

(33) Considering the whole evidence I am not prepared to believe the testimony of the several witnesses who have come forward to speak about the incident on the night of 22nd March 1948. On the other hand I am inclined to believe that Shri J. C. De having obtained Ex. A(15) was prevailed upon to pay over the amount to Shri Chulai Ram taking advantage of the fact that Thakur Ganga Prosad had authorised him to hold an enquiry even in his absence and dispose of the amount in any manner he chose fit to do. Shri J. C. De must have thought that Thakur Ganga Prosad would not ask for the refund of Rs. 3,500 but when he was insisting upon repayment and the holding of an enquiry Shri J. C. De and Shri S. N. Mukherjee appear to have with the assistance of the other officials thought of weaving out a story of the money having been paid on the 22nd March 1948 by Thakur Ganga Prosad to Shri Chulai Ram.

(34) The evidence as regards the complicity of Thakur Ganga Prosad in regard to the cheque affair is very flimsy as already pointed out and not only was a sum of Rs. 3,500 disposed of in an unauthorised manner but steps were taken to see that Thakur Ganga Prosad was discharged from service. Neither Shri J. C. De nor Shri S. N. Mukherjee were anxious to hold an enquiry about the sum of Rs. 3,500. Though Shri S. N. Mukherjee was writing in his letters that he wanted to investigate the matter and for that purpose he required an explanation, the matter was never investigated. Shri S. N. Mukherjee left Gorakhpur in September 1948 and Shri J. C. De sent his report on the 17th November 1948. The usual reports were sent, Thakur Ganga Prosad was kept under suspension and finally his services were dispensed with.

(35) This is a case in which the principles of natural justice have been violated. No enquiry was held as to the guilt or otherwise of Thakur Ganga Prosad in the matter of the cheque. As regards the other charge there was no enquiry other than what is said to have been made by Shri Khanna. There is

no written record about the enquiry. There is absolutely nothing to show that the complaints of the constituents are well founded.

(36) Some documents have been filed on behalf of the employers to show that Thakur Ganga Prosad must have been guilty. In Exs. 14 and 15 which are letters written by the Secretary, Imperial Bank of India, Indian Staff Association, Gorakhpur, the Secretary has been giving his opinion upon some rumour which he heard. That can hardly afford evidence of guilt. Two letters of Dr. K. N. Lahiry have been filed as Exs. 17 and 18. They are of recent origin being dated 10th September 1952 and 10th October 1952. The fact that Dr. Lahiry who was a family friend of Thakur Ganga Prosad recommended that the latter's case should be considered leniently cannot establish that Thakur Ganga Prosad was guilty.

(37) One other matter has also to be noticed, namely, Thakur Ganga Prosad's father Shri Nageshwar Prosad Srivastava took out a life policy for Rs. 5,000 with the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society two and a half months before his death and a claim submitted by Thakur Ganga Prosad who was the nominee under the policy had to be given up as the insurance company challenged the correctness of the age and the horoscope submitted by him. This only shows that the father had given wrong age and it was tried to be supported by a horoscope. From this fact alone no inference could be drawn that Thakur Ganga Prosad was responsible for withdrawing the money by means of a signed cheque which had been stolen by him.

(38) I have therefore come to the conclusion that the alleged payment by Thakur Ganga Prosad to Shri Chulai Ram is not true and that it has not been proved that he is guilty of any of the charges laid at his door. The discharge of Thakur Ganga Prosad is unjustified.

(39) The next question to be considered is the relief to be granted to him. In the case of the Buckingham and Carnatic Co. Ltd., (1952 LAC p. 490) it has been held that "the normal rule is reinstatement, but in so ordering the Tribunal is expected to be inspired by a sense of fair play towards the employee on one hand and considerations of discipline in the concern on the other." In the case of Baitalpur Chini Mills Mazdoor Sangh (1952 LAC p. 451) it has been held that "where an enquiry into a charge against a workman was nominal or perfunctory, the tribunal may review the action of the Management dismissing the workman, as the case comes within one of the exceptions laid down in the Buckingham Mills case." There can be no doubt that the enquiry into charges in the present case was not only nominal but was also perfunctory. It was also held in that case that "if the evidence at an enquiry falls short to fix on a workman the criminal intent imputed to him in the charge sheet, he cannot be condemned on mere suspicion. If however on the evidence reasonable suspicion arises against a workman and the management says that it has lost confidence in his honesty it is not a fit case for reinstatement but for substantial compensation."

(40) On consideration of the whole evidence of the case I am not satisfied that any reasonable suspicion arises. I would therefore hold that this is a fit case for reinstatement. Thakur Ganga Prosad will be reinstated in service. But in view of the long time that has elapsed since his dismissal and in view of the fact that he should have made efforts to get himself re-employed and also in view of the fact that it has been admitted that he has been running a hotel from 1952 he will be paid only three months' salary by way of compensation prior to his reinstatement. He will be reinstated within 15 days after this award becomes operative. There will be no break in the continuity of his service. No directions are however given as regards the sum of Rs. 3,500 as the matter has not been referred to me.

(41) (5) *Rama Kant Agnihotri (Sl. No. 17).*—Shri R. K. Agnihotri was a clerk in Sitapur Branch. He was appointed on 4th May 1942 and confirmed at Kanpur on 4th October 1944. His services were terminated on 10th December 1948 on account of his activities as a member of the Rastriya Swayam Sevak Sangh and as a result of which he was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 and in default a further six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

(42) The contention of the Association is that the termination of employment is wrongful and unjustifiable. The documents placed before me by the employer and marked as exhibits 74 to 94 show clearly that there were circulars of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, to the effect that in case of conviction it should be possible to issue orders of dismissal almost immediately. The Bank was therefore justified in terminating his services. The order of the

Bank having been properly made, there is no reason for interference and the claim of this employee is disallowed.

(43) (6) *Brijesh Narain Tewari (Sl. No. 18).*—Shri B. N. Tewari joined the service in 1939 and was working as a Cashier of Jhansi Branch at the time when his services were terminated on the 11th June 1948. The case of this employee has been set out in a communication of his to the Tribunal dated the 30th October 1953 and it is as follows: On the 4th March 1948 the employee wanted a day's leave on the 5th March 1948 but the Agent promised to grant the leave only if Shri Khanna, the Head Cashier on leave, joined duty. So on the 5th March 1948 the employee went to the Bank's office with his application for leave and the application was granted. After this fact was intimated to him at about 11 A.M. he returned home. At about 1 P.M. Shri Khanna called at his house and told him of a theft of Rs. 10,000 that occurred in the Bank and asked him to bring one Baijnath, who could recognise the culprit. So he went with the said Baijnath to Jhansi railway station but could not find the culprit there and hence came to the Bank to inform the Head Cashier that the thief could not be traced. The matter having been referred to the police they suspected him and two others but on enquiry they sent a final report as a result of which he was discharged on the 8th June 1948. On account of some difference which he had with the Agent Shri D. R. Gambhir, a notice dated the 11th June 1948 was sent to him terminating his services. He then asked to be intimated the reason for removal from service but a reply was received stating that there was nothing further to say in the matter. In connection with the other thefts the culprit was arrested and he admitted having committed the theft of Rs. 10,000 on this occasion. This shows that the employee had nothing to do with the theft and so he should be reinstated with full salary, dearness allowance, etc.

(44) The Bank's case as set out in the written statement is as follows: The sum of Rs. 10,000 was found to be short when the Cashier who was dealing with it went out the lavatory at about 11-45 A.M. after requesting the Head Cashier to keep watch on his cash. It was found that Shri B. N. Tewary after having obtained leave for that day came to the Bank and remained in the Cash Department with one Baijnath an outsider by his side at the time when the said Cashier went out to the lavatory. After the aforesaid occurrence Shri Tewary was found to be very keen about the matter and also tried to interfere with the police proceedings. The police did not prosecute him for want of evidence. In view of the factual evidence and adverse police report about him his services were terminated by the Bank. The allegations against Shri Gambhir are frivolous and unfounded. He did not issue the notice dated 11th June 1948 out of malice but the notice was given pursuant to the decision of the local Board to the Bank. Shri Tewary was fully aware of the Bank's charges against him and therefore the question of intimating him the reason for his removal does not arise. The Bank, therefore, denies that the termination of services was wrongful or unjustified.

(45) The only point for consideration is whether in the circumstances mentioned by the Bank they were justified in terminating the services of Shri B. N. Tewary. Exhibits 43 to 61 have been filed by the Bank and no documents have been filed on behalf of the Association. The Bank has also adduced the evidence of the then Agent Shri Gambhir. Ex. 43 sets out the case relating to the shortage of Rs. 10,000 that occurred on that date. It is a report sent by the Agent to the Manager, Kanpur District. This report shows Shri Debi Prosad, Cashier, used to sit at a counter which was at a distance of 3 to 4 feet from the Head Cashier. He had received Rs. 60,000 from the Central Bank and Rs. 15,000 from the G.I.P. Railway Department. He went to the lavatory in the Bank's compound but on return after a few minutes he found a bundle of ten rupee denomination notes of the value of Rs. 10,000 short in his hand balance. He did not lock his box during his absence from seat. The Head Cashier went to the police station and lodged a report. In this report there is absolutely nothing mentioned about Shri B. N. Tewary. It is only on the 14th April 1948 that a report is sent by the Manager, Kanpur Branch, to the Secretary and Treasurer mentioning the view of the police in regard to the case. It is stated that Shri Tewary had sent in an application for one day's leave on the 5th March 1948 and yet he came to the office at about 11 A.M., had been in conversation with the Head Cashier and remained inside the Cash Department counter for over half an hour at the time of occurrence and therefore the police suspected that either Shri B. N. Tewary had himself removed the bundle in question or engaged somebody else and guided him to do so. The police suspected the Head Cashier to be involved in the conspiracy. It is on the strength of this police report that the District Manager recommended that Shri B. N. Tewary should not be allowed to remain in service. On the 23rd April 1948 the Secretary and Treasurer wrote

to the Manager to instruct Jhansi Agent to obtain from the police as far as possible their written confirmation of their allegation against the Head Cashier and Shri B. N. Tewary. On 27th April 1948 the Agent wrote to the Manager that in view of the factual evidence the adverse police report and his past misconduct, the services of Shri B. N. Tewary should be terminated by payment of one month's salary in lieu of usual notice without assigning any reason. The Manager sent a report to the Secretary and Treasurer on the 10th May 1948 and there was further correspondence between the Manager and the Secretary and Treasurer and finally there was representation to the Local Board on the 2nd June 1948 and the services of this employee were terminated on the 11th June 1948. By Ex. 56 dated 30th June 1948 the employee wanted to be informed the reason for the termination of his services and by Ex. 57, dated 1st July 1948 he was informed that there was nothing further that could be conveyed to him. There was a further appeal to the District Manager but nothing came out of it. The police did not have sufficient material to prosecute this employee. From the fact that he came to the office on the 5th March 1948 even though he had applied for leave which was granted it is suspected that he ought to have conspired with the Head Cashier and managed to cause the disappearance of the bundle containing Rs. 10,000/- notes.

(46) No charges were framed against him, no enquiry was held and no opportunity was given to the employee to explain his presence on the 5th March 1948 even though he was granted leave. He states that his leave was not sanctioned on the previous day and he came with the leave application on the morning of the 5th March in order to find out if Shri Khanna, the Head Cashier, had returned from leave and after his leave was granted he returned home. It is now sought to be made out by the Bank that it was not Shri Tewary that came with the leave application but it was his brother that came with it and only later on that Shri B. N. Tewary came to the Bank. In support of this evidence of Shri D. R. Gambhir, who was the then Agent, has been adduced. It is significant however that this case was not specifically put forward by the Agent at any time in the whole correspondence that preceded the dismissal. The brother of Shri B. N. Tewary was not known personally to the Agent previously and it is impossible to believe that at this distance of time the Agent is in a position to remember so vividly that it was Shri B. N. Tewary's brother that came with the application. From the mere fact that Shri Tewary happened to be present on the day at the Bank premises, no inference can be drawn that he was responsible for the theft. Not only the principles of natural justice had been violated in this case but the Bank has on mere suspicion terminated the services of an employee. There is ample authority for the position that "where an enquiry into a charge against a workman was nominal or perfunctory, the Tribunal may review the action of the management dismissing the workman as the case comes within one of the exceptions laid down in the Buckingham Mills case (1951 II Labour Law Journal p. 314). It has been held in Baitalpur Mazdoor Sangh Vs. Shri Sita Ram Sugar Mills Ltd. that "if the evidence on an enquiry falls short to fix on a workman the criminal intent imputed to him on a charge sheet he cannot be condemned on mere suspicion."

(47) The order terminating his services was clearly the result of mere suspicion and cannot be allowed to stand. I hold that the termination of services of this employee was unjustified and I find that he is entitled to be reinstated. As regards his salary and dearness allowance during the period he had been kept out of employment there is an admission of the employee himself that though he had 2 or 3 calls from the local Employment Exchange he did not choose to attend the interview. In the circumstances he will be granted salary and Dearness Allowance only for three months preceding his reinstatement which will be done within a fortnight after the award becomes operative. There will however be no break in the continuity of his service.

(48) (7) *Ram Sewak (Sl. No. 19).*—Shri Ram Sewak was Messenger in Jhansi Branch. He was appointed in Bank's service on the 17th October 1946 and his services were terminated on the 21st January 1949. It is stated by the Imperial Bank of India Indian Staff Association that the termination of employment of this employee was wrongful and unjustifiable as no reason whatsoever was assigned, no charges were framed and no enquiry was held. The Bank states that Shri Ram Sewak was only a temporary employee and his services were terminated before his confirmation when he was no longer required by the Bank. The Bank also states that he was impertinent and was in the habit of misbehaving himself and shirking work; that despite warnings he did not improve and that therefore the Bank was fully justified in terminating his services.

(49) The only point for consideration is whether there were justifiable grounds for terminating the services of this employee. The correspondence relating to this employee has been marked as Ex. B to B(6) and Exs. 21 to 42. Shri D. R. Gambhir, who was the Agent of Jhansi Branch at the time when Shri Ram Sewak was working there, has been examined as E.W.-7. A copy of the record of service of Shri Ram Sewak has been marked as Ex. 33. The remarks made against dates 17th September 1947 and December 1947 no doubt show that his work was satisfactory but the later remarks were adverse to him. Shri Gambhir joined Jhansi Branch as Agent in December 1947 and as soon as he took over charge the annual review of the staff became due and finding that Shri Ram Sewak was temporary the Agent recommended him for confirmation. But this appears to have been done without consulting the other members of the staff. A few days after the recommendation the Head Messenger appears to have reported to the Agent that Shri Ram Sewak has refused to carry out the duties allotted to him. Shri Ram Sewak was called and warned verbally. A few days after this i.e. on the 23rd February 1948 Shri Raj Rajeshwari Prasad, a Clerk in the office had occasion to complain that Shri Ram Sewak was sitting idle in a corner by the side of the despatchers and cutting his nails with a scissor and when asked to do some work he refused to obey. The matter was reported to the Sub-Accountant Shri Debi Saran. Shri Debi Saran's statement shows that the Peon was often found misbehaving and that his attitude towards the staff was far from satisfactory. It is seen from Ex. 22 that the Agent warned him not to be impertinent to the staff in future and not to shirk work allotted to him. In view of what happened that day as well as on account of his behaviour towards the Head Messenger, the Agent intimated to him that in the circumstances the question of his confirmation in the Bank's service cannot be considered unless his work and behaviour were to the Agent's entire satisfaction. On the same day a report was sent to the Manager, Kanpur District about Ram Sewak. The Manager issued orders on the 28th February 1948 stating that the question of confirmation of Shri Ram Sewak should be deferred for a further period of three months. The Agent was asked to submit monthly reports to the office about the employee and also warn him that he must improve his conduct if he wants to be retained in the Bank's service. There were reports by the Agent on 4th March 1948, 6th April 1948, 6th May 1948 and 7th June 1948 from which it is seen that the messenger had shown some improvement but had not given up his habit of shirking work. The next report was on the 7th September 1948 in which it is stated that Shri Ram Sewak had shown steady improvement in his behaviour towards the staff etc. but his work had not yet attained the usual standard required of a Messenger as he recently misdelivered a letter addressed to one of the customers resulting in the loss of a cheque. On 6th November 1948 the Agent sent a report regarding the increment of Shri Ram Sewak stating that he had shown steady improvement in his behaviour but not got rid of his habit of shirking work. Again on 7th December 1948 the Agent sent a report saying that Shri Ram Sewak had not shown much improvement in his work during the previous three months as he again misdelivered a few letters resulting in two complaints against his unsatisfactory work from two customers. The Agent wrote that he was keeping the work of Shri Ram Sewak under his supervision and he would submit a further report after three months. On 15th December 1948 the District Manager wrote to the Agent that since the messenger had not shown any improvement in his work though placed under special report in February he did not consider that any useful purpose would be served by extending his probationary period and that therefore the question of terminating his services should be considered. In view of this letter the Agent wrote to the District Manager on the 18th December 1948 recommending that the services of this messenger may be terminated. The Manager sent his usual report to the Secretary and Treasurer and finally on the 21st January 1949 orders were passed terminating the services of Shri Ram Sewak. Shri Ram Sewak wrote to the Conciliation Officer complaining that he was victimised because he refused to do some private work for the Agent such as picking up badminton shuttle-cocks and taking shoes for repairs. The Agent in his evidence has stated that there was no truth in the allegations of the messenger. Shri Ram Sewak has not been examined to refute the evidence of the Agent.

(50) There is no doubt some evidence afforded by entries made in the muster rolls which shows that Shri Ram Sewak was obliged to do work from morning 7 A.M. to evening 7 P.M. From this it is argued that Shri Ram Sewak must have been compelled to do private work for the Agent and because he demurred doing such work his services were terminated. Though this evidence might support the case that the messenger was asked to do some private work at the residence of the Agent it is clear from the correspondence that the messenger was not dismissed on account of this attitude of his. The Agent seems to have been inclined favourably to him at least when he was sending the later reports but in view of the fact that there was no improvement in his behaviour or in his work

the District Manager thought that his probation could not be said to have been completed satisfactorily. His services were therefore terminated. The complaint made by the staff was that Shri Ram Sewak was an undesirable character who was unwilling to do work and obey the orders of his superiors. He was not fit to be continued in service and his services have been rightly dispensed with. The termination of his services were justified and I see no reason to interfere. His claim is therefore disallowed.

(51) An award is therefore passed in accordance with the decision arrived at, in each of the above-mentioned cases.

CALCUTTA;

The 19th May 1954.

(Sd.) C. BHAKTAVATSALU, Chairman,  
Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta.

[No. LR-100(89)].

By Order,  
P. S. EASWARAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 31st May 1954

S.R.O. 1860.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 19 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the power exercisable by it under section 17 of the said Act shall be exercisable also by the Commissioner for the Employees' Provident Fund appointed under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 19 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952.

[No. P.F.42(1)/54.]

P. D. GAIHA, Under Secy.